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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester.18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel 25th "
R.I.ORIENTAL	5331	L. H. Moule 2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler 9th "
R.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt 16th "
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel 23rd "
R.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes 6th Nov.
R.I.EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe 13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel 20th "
R.I.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler 27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes 4th Dec.
R.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester. 11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel 18th "
R.I.CALEDONIA	755	W.B.Andrews 25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and Passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,255	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	19th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,060	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,256	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1997.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance, "SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part o the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTO .

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 16th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about 16th Sept.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 24th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 5th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI DEPOTS.

MEMBERS are INFORMED that, on and from MONDAY, the 13th September, the DISCOUNTS of 5 and 2½ per cent., now being ALLOWED OFF the LISTED PRICES of the above Depots, will be INCREASED to 10 and 5 per cent., respectively, till further Notice.
Members are further informed that BOTH DEPOTS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th September, for the Annual Stock-taking.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Folders	50	23	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing, orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

The ROVER has set the Fashion to the World.
"THE CYCLIST."

The ROVER the Pioneer of the present-day Cycle.

In quiet nook, by purling stream,
Sequestered glade, or shady alley,
Awhile, in meadows sweet I dream,
Betwixt the uplands and the valley,
I meet you, ever, thing of joy,
By sad sea-sands or dew-kissed clover,
And feel that life has no alloy
For him who doth possess a ROVER.

ROVER CYCLES
FITTED WITH DUNLOP TYRES.
ROVER CYCLE Co., LD.,
(Late J. Starley & Co., Ld.)
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LONDON : 5, Holborn Viaduct, E. C.
157, New Bond Street, W.
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The IMPERIAL ROVER . . A Classic Mount.

THE ROVER IS THE KING OF SAFETIES.
The Irish Cyclist.
AGENTS :
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
OFFICE REQUISITES,
Trypographs & Neocyclostyles
COPYING APPARATUS.

The copy is taken direct from the original writing; the original can be done by an officer, assistant, or smart native with a good handwriting, and the copying part can be done by any native.

TRYPOGRAPHS.

	Rs.	a.
Quarto	35	0
Foolscap	45	0

NEOCYCLOSTYLES.

				Rs.	a.
Quarto	Wood, Rs. 40.	Tin		45	0
Foolscap	Wood, Rs. 50.	Tin		55	0

MATERIALS FOR REPLENISHING.

TRYPOGRAPH.

	Rs.	a.
Stencil paper, per quire quarto	4	0
Ditto foolscap	5	0
Ink, per bottle, black	2	8
Ditto red	3	4
Ditto Blue	3	4
Stylos for Writing	2	8
Scraper for Inking	5	0

NEOCYCLOSTYLE.

	Rs.	a.
Stencil paper, per quire, quarto	3	0
Ditto foolscap	4	0
Ink, per bottle, red	2	0
Ditto Black	1	8
Patent Pen for writing with revolving ball	10	0
Roller for Inking	10	0

There is nothing we can say more for these excellent machines, there is nothing more we can do except to send you one. If anything more is wished to be known of them, we can send up a sample of their work, and perhaps give a few more particulars.
Foolscap for printing Copies from Rs. 4, 5, and Rs. 6, per Ream upwards.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000
Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—
LATHAM & CO., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles
LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!
ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,
Cash

				Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE PATENT
"MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.
PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adju st them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Large STOCK of the following Articles, Moderately Priced, Beautiful Designs, and Durable best PLATING :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	65	to	225
Liqueur Frames	35	to	70
Fruit Knife Stands	15	to	30
Prize Cups	18	to	50
Butter Dishes, Revolving	15	to	30
Claret Jugs	15	to	35
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14	to	115
Fruit Stands	15	to	100
Sugar Boxes	7	to	10
Ice Cream Plates	5		
Sardine Boxes	20	to	30
Inkstands	9	to	70
Table Lamps	25	to	50
Nut Crackers	4	to	6
Smokers' Sets	20	to	60
Ice Water Jugs	45	to	95
Egg Boilers With Spirit Lamp	10	to	30
Asparagus Tongs	13		
Soup Tureens	5	to	10
Vanison Dishes	90		
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14	to	25
Fish Knives in Cases	50	to	120
Fruit Spoons	20	to	50
Tea Sets in Cases	70	to	125
Biscuit Boxes	15	to	30
Salt Cellars in Cases	12	to	45
Silting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40		
Cruet Frames	15	to	80

	Rs.		Rs.
Egg Frames	20	to	60
Ice Buckets	12	to	20
Ice Tongs	5		
Ice Bowls	18		
Wine Services	50	to	100
Cigar Lighters	9		
Flower Stands	15	to	65
Ash Trays	2	to	6
Napkin Rings	2	to	8
Toast Racks	10	to	20
Candle Sticks with Shades	12	to	48
Salt Cellars	4	to	8
Christening Mugs	9	to	25
Salad Bowls	35	to	45
Call Gongs	15	to	30
Cake or Bread Trays	25	to	65
Cheese Covers	20		
Vegetable Dishes	55	to	70
Spirit Flasks	8	to	20
Dessert Knives in Cases	40	to	110
Tantalus	40	to	70
Fish Carvers in Cases	20	to	30
Chutney Jars	15	to	35
Tea Spoons in Cases	15	to	25
Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam	12	to	25
Piano Candle Sticks, per pair	30	to	40

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.	
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSONS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSONS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
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PESTONJEE MANEKJEE
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17th (at 6 P.M.)

MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN

will give one of their

SHAKESPEARIAN AND DRAMATIC RECITALS.

ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE.

THE AGRA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 11th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY the 27th September next, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive, and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1896.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4th.—To sanction the question of Messrs. John & Company's bonus.

5th.—To settle the question of increasing spindles.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

10th September, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 9 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,

FLEMING SHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES

AND

UNEQUALLED BENEFITS

OF THE

ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 20th September 1897, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MAHABLESHWAR CLUB will be held in the Poona Gymkhana, on the 24th September next, at 9 A.M.

CHAS. MONKS,
Honorary Secretary, Mahableshwar Club.

Poona, 22nd August, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23rd September, 1897, at 3-0 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 23rd September, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

C. E. A.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

THE Honorary Secretary of the CIVIL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION desires to inform the Members of the Result of the VOTING upon the question of the reconstitution of the Association upon a larger and more professional basis.

In favour of his proposal for reconstitution the Honorary Secretary has obtained a majority of three-fourths of the Votes as compared with one-fourth against his proposal.

As he does not consider this majority to be large enough to warrant his carrying out his proposed reorganization scheme, and perhaps thereby causing a serious schism amongst the Members ; and as he undertook the Honorary Secretaryship in December last on the clear understanding that he was to attempt to reorganise the Association with a view to its conversion into an "INDIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS," professional matters being brought into prominence and service matters taking a secondary place ; and as personally he fails to see the utility of keeping things going upon their present lines ; he has come to the following decision.

Unless before the 31st of October next, some apparently suitable Member of the Association comes forward with an offer to take things off his hand, he will make over all papers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, to be held at the disposal of the Council of the Association.

'HON. SECY.,
Civil Engineers' Association,
(ADDRESS) care of GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

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Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 4 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Henkow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
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PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

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With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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NEW GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON

ARE NOW BEING DELIVERED

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WILL FIND THEIR REQUIREMENTS WELL CATERED FOR AND CHARGES MODERATE.

PURE AERATED WATERS. FROM BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

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Many of our JUBILEE TICKET-HOLDERS are making enquires daily whether we could take their Photographs in

RAINY OR CLOUDY WEATHER.

By special arrangement in our Studio we can take Photographs during

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application,

G. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Canadian, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

R. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

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OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,012 0

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
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CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

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Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. :—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 2-4m., 1-38s. Low water, 7-40m., 7-52s.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Entertainment at the Clare Road Convent, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.
New French Press Company, Marine Street, 4 p.m.

CRICKET.

Telegraph vs. Marine Battalion.
R. A. vs. R. I. M.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—All gentlemen of the Special Jury, summoned for the present Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vindobona entered, and the steamer Thames left the dock yesterday.

EXAMINATION.—An examinat'on of articled clerks will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday, the 6th, Thursday, the 7th, Friday, the 8th, and Saturday, the 9th days of October next. The examiners are Messrs. A. K. Oliver, Master in Equity, M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and H. S. Dikshit, solicitor.

BURGLARY AT BROACH STREET.—Raghoji Gopal, residing on the first floor of a house at Broach Street, locked the door of his room on the 9th instant, and went to Nasik. While at the latter place he received a telegram from his mother-in-law, informing him that his room was broken into on the 13th instant. Raghoji returned to Bombay on the following day, and on making an examination of his room, found a box broken open, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and gold embroidered wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 402, stolen therefrom.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BANDORA.—On Sunday next, the feast of Seven Dolours will be celebrated in this Church. High mass will begin at 8 a.m., followed by sermon and solemn Benediction. The Rev. Father Flink, S. J., will preach. Mozart's (No. 12th) mass is selected for the occasion On Saturday evening, there will be vespers, commencing at 6-30 p.m., followed by Marathi sermon by the Rev. Father Fernandez and Benediction. New vespers, by Mr. Ph. D'Silva, will be sung. The president of the feast is Mrs. Michael Entiadio.

ACCIDENT TO A MUNICIPAL LABOURER.—Savlia Deoji, a labourer, aged forty years, residing at 10th Lane, Kamatipura, and employed at the blasting operations on Baboola Tank Road, while carrying a basket of earth, at half-past 5 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, accidentally slipped and fell between the tram lines. Suddenly a tram car, driven by one Subrati, came up, and before the driver could put up the brake, or the man clear himself from the track, it collided with him, the man sustaining a fracture of one of the toes of the left foot and some abrasions on both legs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

THANA NEWS.—There has been an influx here of the distressed people from up-country. Large numbers of them can be seen begging through the streets of Thana. Extra Inspectors have been employed by the Thana Municipality on the Bombay Bhivandi, and Panvel Roads, in order to watch and prevent men suffering from epidemic diseases from entering the native town.—Cholera has broken out very severely at Panvel. Plague has also made appearance at the same place. Special Plague Officers have arrived at Panvel from Bombay, in order to stamp out the bubonic plague there. There were sixty cases of the bubonic plague and fifty deaths at Panvel during the last week. A Parbhoo was found suffering from plague in Channi Street, Thana, on Sunday last, and was removed to the Segregation Hospital for medical aid. He had come to Thana from Kalyan station.

SUICIDE OF A MENDICANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Nesbit Road, touching the death of Haji Hussain Abdoola, a mendicant, aged forty-five years, having no fixed place of residence. Deceased had been suffering from cough for the past six months, and was very much emaciated. He was slightly deranged in mind and lived on the charity of H. H. the Aga Khan. On Tuesday afternoon deceased's turban was seen tied to the roller of the well in the compound of the bungalow, belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan, and this aroused the suspicion of one of the servants employed in the premises. He looked into the well, but seeing no one in it, informed the police. Inspector Robinson proceeded to the spot, had the well dragged, and the body was recovered in about half-an-hour. There was a large stone tied to the deceased's pyran, round the waist. The body bore no marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, apparently aged about forty-five years, was found hanging, a dhotar tied round the neck and fastened to a bamboo pole in the roof of an open shed, situated in an oart at Purbadavie Road, on Tuesday afternoon. The body was first discovered by Govind Mahadeo, a malee, employed in the oart, who informed the police. Inspector Elies proceeded to the spot and examined the body, which was dressed in a dhoti and pyran, the feet being a span above the surface of the ground. The deceased was a leper and had been seen begging about the locality the day previous. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was brought down by the police. It is supposed that deceased must have stood on a cross bamboo in the shed, when he fastened the dhotar to the roof, and then jumped off the cross bar. Information was circulated throughout the town by means of buttalkees, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Tusner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

OWING to its being a public holiday the attendance on the ground looked thin, but the entries were average for all the events, with the exception of one—Jumping Competition for Ponies,—for which there were only three competitors in the field. While the final heat of "Not-at-Home" Stakes was being carried through, an unfortunate accident happened to Mr. John. He was attempting to swerve to avoid collision with Mr. Birkett, when he fell off his horse and sprained his left leg. He was carried into the tent, supported by two gentlemen, and after he had recovered, rode to the Gymkhana pavilion. The occurrence somewhat marred the meeting, but the injury is not of a serious nature. The following are the results of the various events contested :—

I. EVENT.—TENT-PEGGING.—Spear to be placed head downwards in the ground. Competitors to take spear out of the ground at a gallop and take peg. Pegs will be placed 30 yards from the spear

Mr. John 1
Mr. Symes 2
Mr. Peile 3

Some of the competitors found it difficult to pick up spears.

Eight competed.

II. EVENT.—JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES.

Mr. Tod's Ijaah, Mr. Peile 1

Also competed : Messrs. Corbett and Couvella.

III. EVENT.—POLO BALL CHASE.—Competitors to ride over a hurdle to a flag, dismount, run 10 yards, pick up 2 polo balls and return over hurdle. Riders must carry the polo balls in their hands.

Owing to the slippery nature of the ground conditions of the event were changed : the hurdle was omitted, and the race was run bare-backed.

Mr Webster 1
Mr Talbot 2

Also competed : Messrs. Couvella, Peile, and Parmentier.

IV. EVENT.—NOT-AT-HOME STAKES—Competitors to ride a given course to boxes placed in different parts of the ground, into each of which a card must be put. From the last box competitors will ride to a flag in the centre of the ground which will represent the winning-post. To be run in heats of four.

FIRST HEAT.

Mr Birkett 1
Mr John 2

SECOND HEAT.

Mr Talbot 1
Mr Couvela 2

FINAL.

Mr Talbot 1
Mr Birkett 2
Mr John 3

V. EVENT.—PONY SCURRY.

Mr Talbot's Fatadet, Corbett 1
Mr Birkett's Ali Baba, Talbot 2

Also competed : Mr. Birkett's Banker, Mr. D. Graham's Viking, and Mr. Parmentier's Arab Pony.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE "POONA VAIBHAV" CASE.

AN UNEXPECTED ADJOURNMENT.

ONE of those accidents which will happen in the best regulated concerns prevented the hearing of the charge of sedition brought against the editor and printer of the *Poona Vaibhav* being commenced yesterday, and thus gave Mr. Justice Strachey and the officials of the Court a much needed rest. Although the day was a public holiday there was but a small attendance, this being an inevitable result of the reaction following on the excitement caused by the Tilak trial. The chairs placed on the bench by the side of the Judge were unoccupied; only a dozen or so of Mahrattas gazed down from their lofty perch in the gallery, and the area of the Court was by no means crowded. The two accused having surrendered and claimed to be tried, the empannelling of the Jury was proceeded with. One challenge followed another in quick succession, and the limit of eight challenges a side would soon have been reached, when the work of summoning the jury came to an abrupt termination by the exhaustion of the panel. At that time seven good men were in the box, and two more were required. The Clerk of the Crown explained that the Parsee jurors had come to him in a body and pleaded to be let off as this was one of their principal holidays, and he had granted the application. The Judge said the Code authorised the empannelling of any person in Court, but as was evident upon glancing round, most of the gentlemen present belonged to the legal profession and were therefore exempt. He was afraid there was no help for it except to adjourn, and to proceed with the case on the following day, when the panel could be completed. The Court thereupon rose until to-day, when the Advocate-General and Mr. Strangman will appear to prosecute, and Messrs. J. C. Anderson, D. D. Davar, and D. V. Kirtane, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah, will appear for both accused.

Mr. Justice Strachey took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock, yesterday, when the second of the State prosecutions commenced. Shunker Vishwanath Kelkar and Succaram Gopal Purandikar were charged in that they, on the 11th April, 1897, being the printer and publisher of a Marathi newspaper, called the *Poono Vaibhav*, excited or attempted to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, by publishing in Bombay a leading article in the *Poona Vaibhav* of the 11th April, 1897, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Anderson, with Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah, appeared for the defence.

On the names of the Special Jurors being called, the following were challenged by the prosecution:—Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Carrimbhoy Ebrahim, Ekmath R. Khote, Dwarkadas Dharamsi, Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Kurwa, Virchand Dipchand, Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, David Gostling, and Babajee Kassinath. Challenged by the defence—Messrs. James Steuart, I. M. Shields, W. J. F. Foulkes, D. McLauchlin Slater, and H. Holmes. The following seven gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. S. J. David
Mr. W. H. Reid
Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook
Mr. L. Penny
Mr. Goverdhandas G. Tejpal
Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue
Mr. J. P. Howard

His Lordship, in addressing the Advocate-General, observed that their panel had been exhausted, and although under section 276 he could call persons in Court, the gentlemen he saw before him belonged to the legal profession and were exempt from service. Under the circumstances, unless the Advocate-General discovered some remedy, the Court would have to adjourn till next day. The difficulty arose in this way that it was a Parsee holiday and so the Parsee jurors were exempted.

The Advocate-General thought that there was no other course but to postpone the case. He thought that all the gentlemen who were not objected to should serve to-morrow also.

His Lordship: It is in consequence of the Parsee holiday that the difficulty arises.

Mr. Anderson: There are some Parsee special jurors in Court, and I think they may not object to be called. Apparently they have come here thinking that the best way to spend a holiday is in Court.

Mr. Starling: No; they do not like to serve. They came to me in a body this morning and asked me to exempt them, and I did so.

His Lordship: This promise having been given them, I do not care to go back upon it now.

The case was then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock, his Lordship having directed the Clerk of the Crown to give notice in the papers calling the special jury. The seven gentlemen already empannelled on the jury were requested to attend this morning.

THE OFFENDING ARTICLES.

The following is the High Court Interpreter's translation of the offending articles, which appeared in the *Poona Vaibhav* of April 11 :—

I.

The wild confusion which prevails in Poona more on account of the (measures "Or, "has tired (or disgusted) the people," for) stamping out the disease (*i.e.*, the plague) than of the disease itself has" caused a panic among the people. All of them would rather die of the disease than submit to this oppressive rule of Government. (Even) people in good, robust health, when once they fall into the hands of these parties of soldiers, become very weak and are causelessly confined in the prison (cells). There the poor wretches have sometimes even to die needlessly of panic, exposure to the wind and the sun's rays (and) of starvation. History records no instance of such oppression, such inconsiderateness and such violence by any ruler on any of (his) subjects. Our religion teaches us to solace and afford all necessary help to the sick, the destitute and the lame; (and) perhaps the Christian religion also inculcates some such precepts. But these remain in the Bible, and in practice not only are the sick or (? and) the disabled uncared for, but on the contrary one cannot even bear to see the wretched condition they are being reduced to! A child of five or six years may be suffering from slight fever or may not be suffering from fever yet, if the party of soldiers declares it to be feverish, that poor innocent child is dragged away from its parents. The child cries clinging to the necks of its parents, and the parents also weep, holding the child fast to their bosoms. But not the least heed is given to their cries and bawling out; as a tiger snatches away a calf of tender years, so it happens here even by the hands of men! Wives are separated from their husbands, children (from their parents), aged people and the like (from their kindred); and thus the present *zulum* (oppression) obviously shows that nobody has any claim upon any one, but that the English people are the sole masters of the persons of all the people of Hindustan!

II.

Despite so great a havoc going on in Poona, the disease does not abate in the slightest degree. The disease has been increasing in proportion to the daily diminution† in the population of Poona. Even if the disease should increase a hundredfold the people will not mind it; but the people are now quite disgusted with the oppression of Government. The "zulum" (oppression) of our Government (however) has this amusing feature. It is maintained that whatever operation is practised by Government upon the people is all practised for their good. But the people are not at all convinced of this. As the giving of (some) bitter medicine is for the good of the patient, so the people would have regarded the action of Government also as of course (meant) for their own good, had that action been due to genuine solicitude. But now one being convinced of the solicitude of Government, since (one sees) the neck of the patient cut off now-a-days as meant for his benefit! We say only this that it is not at all proper that the people should think thus of our wise and civilized English Government and feel disgusted with Government.

The revolutions hitherto recorded in history have been the outcome of the disaffection of the people against (their) rulers. When ‡ Prithviraj Chawhan began to be guided by the caprice of (his) wife, oppression overspread (his) kingdom and (his) subjects got tired ? (or disgusted). The palace-slave-girls took to inflicting chastisements on high functionaries of the State! This state of things offered an excellent opportunity to Mahomed Ghori. The Kshatriya kingdom was overthrown and Mussalman rule began (*i. e.*, was established). It is not that King Shivaji was very powerful. But he could easily lay the foundation of a Maratha kingdom because the people were disgusted with the tyranny of the Emperor Aurangzebe. The Maratha kingdom was not in such a state that the English could easily snatch it away. But the improper acts of hao Baji had displeased the people and consequently the red flag was easily hoisted in place of the red-ochre ensign! The moral (to be drawn) from this is only this: The subject population, meek and harmless though it may be, should never be harassed by a wise and capable Government. Even if the result of this (state of things) is not brought about by the hands of the people themselves, still God Himself is compelled to uplift the burden in some way or other in order to deliver the subjects from harassment! Being simply ensnared in the trammels of loyalty we exhort the officers of Government to bear this historical lesson in mind and even now to conduct themselves with caution and to rule only in such a manner as not to produce disaffection to Government in the minds of the people. However, what is destined to happen will never fail to happen.

† The text of this word being unintelligible, the word "diminution" is supplied from the context.

‡ The text of this word may also mean "terror-stricken."

True Translation.
(Sd.) N. L. MANKAR,
Sixth Translator, High Court.

30th July, 1897.

THE CASE AGAINST TWO BRAHMINS

BOUND OVER TO GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

KRISHNAJEE PANDURANG JOGLEKAR, residing at Girgaum, Bombay, was sent up before Mr. A. H. Plunkett, C.I.E., City Magistrate, for the purpose of being bound over to keep the peace under the provisions of section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, pleader, appeared for the defence. A notice was issued to the accused from the City Magistrate's Court to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond of Rs. 8,000, with two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each. The following evidence was recorded :—

Anant Luxmon Mahajan, clerk, said : I am a clerk, and I reside in Bombay. I have known the accused before the court for the past five or six months. I became acquainted with him when I took up my lodgings at Girgaum, in Bombay, in a chawl where the accused lived. I am a clerk in the office of the "Times of India." I went to work in my office at about 9 a.m., and returned home about 8 or 9 p.m. I know the accused. He is a schoolmaster. I do not know where his school was. I used to meet the accused at his lodgings where we used to assemble to play cards. Besides the accused there used to be two others, named Ganesh Venayek Joshi and Sadashiv Viswanath Mainde, to play cards. We used to assemble during night at about 9 o'clock. The last night we met in Bombay was about a month and a-half ago. The next following night the accused had left a chit that he and Mainde had gone to Talegaon. Two days afterwards I met them at their lodging. I asked them where they had gone to. The accused answered that he had gone to Talegaon, and Mainde said that he had gone to Kalyan. I used to meet the accused since that time up to the 11th of August last. On the 11th August we were playing cards, when Joglekar, master, said that he had to see Mr. Brewin at 11 o'clock next day at his house. I asked him why he had to go to Mr. Brewin. He said he did not know why he was called by Mr. Brewin. Next day, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, Joglekar went alone to Mr. Brewin. Sadashiv Vishwanath Mainde went to Mr. Brewin after Joglekar had gone thither. When Joglekar left his house to go to Mr. Brewin, he told me to make enquiries for him if he did not return home by 11 o'clock. I called at Mr. Brewin's house on my way to the office at about 1-30 o'clock in the afternoon, and was told that Joglekar and Mainde had gone to Poona. I saw the two accused again in Poona when I was brought to Poona about fifteen or twenty days ago. I have there made a statement to the police. The statement which I made was made unwillingly, as I was treated as a person in custody. I wrote out my statement as was dictated by a police Jamadar, who was a stranger to me. I do not remember what I wrote. I wrote the statement in Marathi in the Modi character. The statement written by the witness was put in his hand. He read it, and said that it was the same which he was made to write by the police. No cross-examination by the pleader of the accused.

Dhanu Laxmon, a Purdasi Gowli, residing in Budwar Peith city, said : I have known the accused Joglekar for about a year. In Bombay I made the acquaintance of a man, named Ganpatrao Dawal, of Bombay, who was supplied with milk by my mother-in-law at Bombay. About a year ago, Mr. Dawal called at my house in Poona. He was then accompanied by accused Joglekar, and put up with me for the day. About one month and a-half ago the accused and another man put up at my house during the night. They arrived during my absence from the house. The man Sadashiv Mainde shown to me now is the other man who accompanied the accused Joglekar that day. In the morning of the next day they both went out together, and returned at about 11 o'clock a.m. They left my house with their bundles at about two or three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. No cross-examination by the pleader for the defence.

The accused, Krishnajee Pandurang Joglekar, was examined. He stated as follows: Have you any cause to show why you should not be required to enter into a bond and bound over to keep the peace as required by the orders issued to you from this court under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code?

I have received the order which had been served upon me, and by which I am required to enter into a bond in the sum of Rs. 8,000, with two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each, for a term of one year to keep the peace. I have not done as has been alleged against me, and I have not committed the offence.

What have you to state regarding the statement which you have made before this court on the 14th August 1897?

The first portion of my statemnt is true; what I said in the second portion is wholly false.

Why did you make a false statement if it be a fact that it was false?

I was obliged to make a false statement; I am unable to give my reasons for making a false statement.

After hearing the arguments of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, the pleader for the defence, the magistrate ordered the accused that he should pass a bond for Rs. 4,000, with two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each, for a term of one year, from the 16th September 1897.

The second case was of Sadashiv Vishwanath Mainde, Brahmin, residing in Bombay. He was charged before Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate, under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with a view to his being bound over to keep the peace. A notice was issued to the accused from the court of the City Magistrate to show cause why he should not be ordered to enter into a bond for Rs. 8,000, with two sureties each of Rs. 4,000, for a term of one year. The following evidence was recorded in the case :—

Mr. P. Vaz, City Police Inspector, said : The accused now present is the person Sadashiv Vishwanath Mainde against whom the information has been laid. He is reported to be an inhabitant of Bombay, and had nothing to do in Poona. I had obtained information that he was making attempts to break the peace. I made no enquiries about the accused's condition in life. Since then I have learnt that he has no employment in Bombay. I made no enquiries about the means of his living. He is said to reside in Girgaum in a building in which accused Joglekar has also his quarters.

Dhonda Luxmon, Purdasi Gowli, residing in Budwar Peith, said : I saw the accused the first time about a month and a-half ago, when he had come to Poona with accused Joglekar to my house and put up with me part of one night and part of the next day. Accused and Joglekar went out in the town at about 7 a.m. next day, and returned to my house at about 11 a.m., and they left my house with their bundles. Since then they did not come to my house, and I did not see them any more.

Gumpat Venayek Joshi, Brahmin clerk, residing at Bombay, said : Accused and I are both inhabitants of the village of Nahagaum, in the Alibag Taluka, Colaba District. We are not related to one another, but are of the same sect of Brahmins, viz., Kokanast Brahmins. He and I have lodging in one building at Girgaum in Bombay for the past four months. About the 29th of July last the accused and Joglekar were absent from Bombay for two days. On their return they said that they had gone to Kalyan. Subsequently they told me that they had been to Poona, and not to Kalyan. I did not ask them why they had gone to Poona. They did not tell me. On 25th August last, I was sent for by the Poona police, and I have made a statement in writing of what I knew. The statement was not voluntary. I was forced by the police to give it. Portions of the statement were not true. I did so because I was given to understand that if I did not do so I will be detained in Poona. I wrote according to the dictation by the police. I am unable to point out the police who dictated, because I am a stranger.

Anant Luxamon Mahajan, of Bombay, said : I have known the accused for the past six months. His name is Sadashiv Wishwanath Mainde. He was residing in Girgaum when I went there to reside. I am a Kokanast Brahmin. I am a clerk in the office of the "Times of India." I used to meet accused only in the evening when he came down to play cards. I do not know his occupation. Accused and Joglekar were absent from Bombay for two days at the end of July last. They told me they had gone to Kalyan. They did not mention their business at Kalyan. On the 11th August I learnt that they had gone to Poona, and not to Kalyan. I do not know what business they had in Poona. About 20 or 22 days ago I was sent for by the Poona police. I gave a written statement of what I knew. The statement was not a voluntary one. I was obliged to make that statement by the police who made me write what I have written. The statement is wholly false.

Vinayek Narayan Joshi, on being examined, said : I saw accused for the first time one morning between 8 o'clock at the house of Shridhar Vithal Datte. I had been at the house of Mr. Shridhar Vithal Datte before he arrived. There was then there Janardhan Keshev Natu at the time. We were all in the front Dewankhana of Datte. The accused had come alone. The accused made a "namaskar" to Mr. Datte, and stood before him near the table at which Mr. Datte was sitting. Mr. Datte asked him what he wanted. He replied that a man was waiting below to see him. The accused said to Mr. Datte that he wanted to speak to him confidentially. Mr. Datte asked him to say what he wanted. Accused hesitated. Mr. Datte told him to speak. The accused said that he had come to Poona to kill Saheb Logues. Mr. Datte became angry, and told him to bring up the man who was below. The accused called up the man. He was Joglekar Krishnajee Pandurung. This is the man Mr. Shridhar Datte asked Joglekar what he wanted, why he came there, sit down. Joglekar sat down on a couch. Mr. Datte again asked him what he wanted. Joglekar replied: "Sir, first hear me attentively, and then give up yourself to any feelings." Mr. Datte said he did not want or care to hear him, and, addressing Joglekar, said that he was up writing till 2 o'clock in Mr. Tilak's interest. What will effect through your khatput; you are a poor man, go away. Be you a detective or not. Joglekar said all right, and left the room with the accused. I do not know where they went afterwards. After about fifteen days I saw accused and Joglekar one night at the Farashkhana. I was sent for by the police to identify them * * Shridhar Vithal did not ask the accused the names of Saheb logues whom he wanted to kill. He did not also ask why the Europeans were to be killed. There was no conversation between accused and Joglekar. Mr. Joglekar did not say to Mr. Datte that he had come on behalf of Tilak's case, but it was the accused, Mainde, who said when he first came that they had come on behalf of Tilak's case. I did not give the information to the police during the time of the meeting at Mr. Datte's, and the day I was called at the Farashkhana. I may have mentioned to others than the police, but I cannot recollect.

Statement of Sadashiv Vishwanath Mainde.

Have you any reason to show why you should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace according to the orders issued from this court?—I had not intention to commit any offence, nor have I committed any. I do not, therefore, see reason why I should be required to give security. What have you to say regarding the statement which you made before this court on the 14th August 1897?—I did not make that statement voluntarily. The police put me up to make the statement. The statement is false. Why did you make the false statement? When I was first sent for by Mr. Brewin in Bombay, Mr. Brewin asked me why had I gone to Poona. I told me what you said in Mr. Datte's house. Everything of this is unknown to me. I became frightened. Mr. Brewin told a conspiracy to take me and Joglekar to Poona by the 2 o'clock afternoon train. We were accordingly brought to Poona, when we were taken to Mr. Kennedy that night. Mr. Kennedy asked us why we had come to Poona on a previous occasion. I got alarmed and confused and made no answer. Mr. Kennedy then sent us to Mr. Vaz, the Inspecter, who also got angry with us. I did not say anything to Mr. Vaz. I was questioned by some policeman at the Farashkhana, and said that my companion had already made a full confession of all, do the same, or you will be subjected to police trouble. One police sepoy at the Farashkhana remarked: "Are boys like you to come and kill Saheb logues." Is this so or not. By raising money are you going to kill. I said, not so. Sepoys said, say yes, or you will get a beating. I became confused, and said yes. He then said that no one will now touch me or give trouble. Go down and sleep quietly. Accordingly I went down and slept after this. Whenever I was asked by officers I told them the same thing. I have made a statement before the Superintendent of Police, which he has taken down in writing.

After hearing the arguments of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, pleader for the defence, the magistrate ordered that the accused should enter into a bond for Rs. 4,000, with the two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each, for a term of one year, from the 16th September, and failing to comply the accused will undergo one year's simple imprisonment.

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN KATHIAWAR.

IT has long been an admitted fact that India stands more in need of carpenters and smiths than of graduates and undergraduates: India stands more in need to-day of industrial revival than of anything else. True it is that to create industry the country needs capital, but industry can be employed to the extent that there is capital to invest; and this fact is often overlooked to the great harm of the country. If small beginnings were made in every direction in industrial revival the material and moral wealth of the country would be increased and ensured. It has been very well said by one of India's most respected sons that "the educated find themselves simply so many dummies, ornamented with the tinsel of school-education, and then their whole end and aim of life is ended. What must be the inevitable consequence? A wild spirited horse, without curb or reins will run away wild, and kill and trample upon every one that came in his way. A misdirected force will hit anywhere and destroy anything." The truth of this cannot be disputed, for what do we see around us? Hordes of dummies ornamented with the tinsel of school-education waiting to be employed till their misdirected force will take them either to lunatic asylums or to gaols! It being so, he who attempts to revive industries lays claim to be a true benefactor to his country. Next to Government the honour of industrial revival on a large scale belongs to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Baroda. We are glad to see that it is being gradually introduced into Kathiawar. The Junagadh State is going to have an industrial Institution where various industries shall be taught. But the honour of introducing such industries into the province belongs to the little go-a-head State of Wankaner and to its energetic and far-seeing Karbhari Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Narayen Laud. The Industrial School at Wankaner was opened just two years ago. It imparts instruction in drawing, carpentering and smithy work; and now as will have been seen by a Notice in these columns it undertakes supply of all shades, fast and fancy. Last year the number of boys stood at 32. It is now more than double the number which shows that it has created a taste for work. Out of sixteen boys presented for the Government Art Examination nine have stood the test with success, and two have obtained prizes. The attendance of the school costs about a couple of hundreds a month, and the State Karkhana is believed to be its principle feeder. The Institution is open to boys from all districts, and to afford them encouragement they are provided with free quarters in close proximity of it, with the result that boys from Morvi, Wadhwan, Halvad and other places are flocking to it. To add to the industries so laid in connection with the Industrial School the State has established a Brick and Tile Factory and Pottery works to commemorate the 60th year of the Reign of Her Most Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India. The hand machinery for this was procured from England last year by the Agency Engineer for the Rajkote State; but was subsequently taken over by Wankaner, because it was found that the most suitable clay was obtainable in quantities there: whereas at Rajkote it had to be carted long distances. The Wankaner and Than clay is famous for Pottery work of all kinds. Although the Buildings and plant have only been erected two months, the work already turned out (flooring and roofing Tiles and Bricks) appears to be excellent. The manufactory is situated on the east of the Machhoo river near the Railway Station. Under proper management, which it is presumed is sure to receive its—there should be a prosperous future in store for this enterprize, and Mangalore should lose some of the monopoly it has so long enjoyed. The establishment of this sort is the first in the province, and Wankaner thus may be said to be the pioneer of Industrial Education in the province. The work is being done so quietly too, without parading too much.

But Mr. Laud has gone a step further. He has caused the manual training at the Industrial School to be incorporated with the vernacular and anglo-vernacular schools, leaving it optional with a student to choose such courses as should prove congenial to his tastes and bent of mind, and limited in such a way as should not interfere with his regular study. Every student would be only too glad to learn some useful art for half-a-day on Wednesday and half-a-day on Saturday—the half-holiday days. As such a system is calculated to prove a great blessing not only to the boys and their parents but to the people at large,—it is well-nigh time that "the educated find themselves simply so many dummies, ornamented with the tinsel of school-education, and then their whole end and aim of life is ended. What must be the inevitable consequence? A wild spirited horse, without curb or reins will run away wild, and kill and trample upon every one that came in his way. A misdirected force will hit anywhere and destroy anything." The truth of this cannot be disputed, for what do we see around us? Hordes of dummies ornamented with the tinsel of school-education waiting to be employed till their misdirected force will take them either to lunatic asylums or to gaols! It being so, he who attempts to revive industries lays claim to be a true benefactor to his country. Next to Government the honour of industrial revival on a large scale belongs to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Baroda. We are glad to see that it is being gradually introduced into Kathiawar. The Junagadh State is going to have an industrial Institution where various industries shall be taught. But the honour of introducing such industries into the province belongs to the little go-a-head State of Wankaner and to its energetic and far-seeing Karbhari Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Narayen Laud. The Industrial School at Wankaner was opened just two years ago. It imparts instruction in drawing, carpentering and smithy work; and now as will have been seen by a Notice in these columns it undertakes supply of all shades, fast and fancy. Last year the number of boys stood at 32. It is now more than double the number which shows that it has created a taste for work. Out of sixteen boys presented for the Government Art Examination nine have stood the test with success, and two have obtained prizes. The attendance of the school costs about a couple of hundreds a month, and the State Karkhana is believed to be its principle feeder. The Institution is open to boys from all districts, and to afford them encouragement they are provided with free quarters in close proximity of it, with the result that boys from Morvi, Wadhwan, Halvad and other places are flocking to it. To add to the industries so laid in connection with the Industrial School the State has established a Brick and Tile Factory and Pottery works to commemorate the 60th year of the Reign of Her Most Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India. The hand machinery for this was procured from England last year by the Agency Engineer for the Rajkote State; but was subsequently taken over by Wankaner, because it was found that the most suitable clay was obtainable in quantities there: whereas at Rajkote it had to be carted long distances. The Wankaner and Than clay is famous for Pottery work of all kinds. Although the Buildings and plant have only been erected two months, the work already turned out (flooring and roofing Tiles and Bricks) appears to be excellent. The manufactory is situated on the east of the Machhoo river near the Railway Station. Under proper management, which it is presumed is sure to receive its—there should be a prosperous future in store for this enterprize, and Mangalore should lose some of the monopoly it has so long enjoyed. The establishment of this sort is the first in the province, and Wankaner thus may be said to be the pioneer of Industrial Education in the province. The work is being done so quietly too, without parading too much.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case. Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	7
B Mandvie and Dongri	5	1	25
C Khumbharwada	1a	0	28
D Khetwadi	0	0	7
E Kamatipura & 1st Nagpada	2	0	31
F Parel	0	0	14
G Mahim	0	0	5
H ospitals	0	2	6
Total...	8	3	126
Total to date.....12,373	10,342		

a Recent arrival from up-country (Satara).

CHOLERA.

Attacks 7
Deaths 3

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that on the 13th instant there were thirteen admissions in the hospitals. The total mortality was eleven, and the number of patients under treatment in the hospitals 67.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

On Tuesday morning there were 384 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Camps; 178 persons were admitted during the day, 161 discharged, and one was transfered to the Arthur Road Hospital, so there remained in the camps 400 persons. In the Pilgrim shed there were 240 persons; 215 were admitted in course of the day, and 16 discharged, leaving 439 under observation. In the Narelwady Camps there were 134 persons; 244 were admitted during the day, and 80 were transferred to the Wari Bunder Camps.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M = and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity = at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the natural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Present 8.A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·707	SE	2	88·6	74·1	78	...	15·53	−0·91
Sirsa	29·684	NE	3	77·2	71·3	97	0·13	12·33	+0·76
Delhi	29·676	Calm	7	89·7	75·4	89	0·14	13·05	−4·77
Agra	29·653	SW	7	89·7	75·4	89	0·14	32·71	+8·19
Cawnpore	29·663	WSW	3	94·3	75·8	94	0·22	25·73	..
Allahabad	29·669	WNW	4	96·1	78·8	87	0·61	39·15	+6·85
Jhansi	29·693	W	2	89·1	76·7	75	0·20	32·11	+1·27
Jacobabad	29·657	E	4	102·5	83·1	..	..	4·00	+1·27
Karachi	29·661	ENE	5	94·3	79·5	79	0·45	10·66	+4·61
Jeypore	29·709	WSW	1	85·1	74·5	91	0·45	14·62	−10·41
Ajmere	29·719	W	5	87·4	76·8	85	0·03	21·31	+2·03
Deesa	29·719	S	12	89·2	75·0	89	1·09	18·08	−5·84
Ahmed

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Clear and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Clear Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENGAL and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—INSPECTORS of Works required. Apply to AGENT, Gorakhpur, N. W. P., sending certificates and stating salary expected.

RAIN.—We receive letters daily from our Constituents enquiring whether cloudy or rainy weather is suitable for Photography. We say "Yes" certainly, by special arrangements, in our Studio we can take first-class portraits during rainy or cloudy weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photos Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

RECEIVED, a large supply of "Symphonions," with 12 Steelplate Tunes to each, Rs. 60, Rs. 75, Rs. 175, Rs. 250.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Agne Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1/8th per cent. in Consols, at 111 7-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 117¼. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up 1/8th per cent., returning to last Friday's quotation of 2 5/8; but the rate for short London Bills remained at 2 per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London was unaltered, at 26 1/8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal declined in value by half a cent, say to 56 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London being 3/8th cent lower, at 4·84 7/8 dollars. 3½ per cent Rupee Securities declined 1/8th per cent., returning to Saturday's quotation of £63 3/8. Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·21. Rentes were unaltered at 104¾.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 1,060,000 quarters, or an increase of 260,000 quarters on the estimate at the end of the previous week. While Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 36½s. per 492lbs. *c.i.f.* sellers via the Canal. April-May shipment, to Hull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. lower in the nearest position, but that much higher for the distant deliveries, those for October-November, however, being 1-16d. down. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, yesterday, 7 3/8 cents per lb. was still the quotations for ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, Futures for December being one point higher at 6·77 cents, and two points up for March at 6·89 cents. The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop at the United States Ports yesterday were 29,000 bales; and the figures from the commencement of the season give the following comparison with those of the two previous years for the same time:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	29,000	53,000	16,000
Three days' Receipts	85,000	149,000	44,000
Since 1st September	200,000	863,000	105,000

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	283 bales.
Wheat	1,092 cwts.
Linseed	1,077 "
Rapeseed	2,833 "
Castorseed	1,021 "
Rice	5,218 "

The Banks and markets generally have been closed again to-day for the Parsee New Year holidays and we have no local news to give again this evening. Business will be resumed to-morrow.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	26 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 14.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Singapore, to-day, for Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

246,93—Ardesir H and D—Dadiba Jalbhai and others vs Lukhmidas Ramjee Khatao—Maganlal and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar and others vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Daphtary, and F, Ardeshir H and D and In person, Part heard.

98,96—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chagnal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S. Not to be called on.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

399,97—Bicknell M and M—Shrikrishna Mansukhdas and another vs Girdharilal Juggannath and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

552,96—Wadia and G—Valoband Ramchand and another vs Wazjee Bhimjee and others—Manshukhal D and J.

357,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ramchandras Tribhovandas vs The Belgaum Manufg Co Ld—Nanu and H.

378,97—Hiralal M and M—Merwanjee Hormarjee Kapadia vs The Ripon Printing Press Co Ld.

399,97—Wadia and G—Purkha Dolla and others vs Mulla Tyebally Karrimbhoy.

Postponed Long Causes.

43,97—Brown and M—Raphael Sidica Raphael vs Ladkibai and others—Edgelow and G, and M and R, Part heard.

454,96—Payne G and S—Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash and others vs Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta and others—Hemming and P, Part heard.

606,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.

607,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.

069,95—In person—Harrishanker Damodhur vs Syed Hoosein Ally been Mir Rahimally Shabudin and another—Dikshit and D.

150,97—In person—Trimbak Gungadhur Ranote vs The Union Mills Co, Ld—Wadia and G.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Yungchang.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

Telegrams for Guatemala are subject to scrutiny at Sanjose.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Mozambique Lorenco Marquez interrupted.

Owing to pressure of messages of higher class deferred telegrams to Punjab stations north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable St Vincent-Santhiago interrupted.

Delay between London and the Cape now 36 hours messages can only go via Cadiz Teneriffe.

Eastern Co. announces that telegrams for Eastern, Central and South Africa are subject to serious delay.

Amoor route interrupted between Blagowestschensk and Kabarowka.

Communication between Balama Bassao interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th September, 1897.

Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	5	3 a.m.	9	10
Teheran	15	2	36 p.m.	...	24
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th September, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	26	...	1
" Karachi	0	30	...	5
" Madras	3	58	...	3

COLOMBO, SEPT. 15.

Orient steamer Orotava, from Australia, arrived.

French mail steamer Caledonien, from Suez, arrived.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th Aug. 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	100	...	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,586	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks	1,786	961	32	2,779
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	394	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,581	766	14	3,361

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 203
Decrease to date ..... " 582

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

BION—September 8, at Muttra, N.-W. P., the wife of F. F. Bion, P. W. D., Irrigation, of a son.

BURKE—September 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. S. Burke, of a son.

RANKIN—September 5, at Sasseram, the wife of James T. Rankin, I. C. S., of a son.

RUSSEL—September 10, at Subathu, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon-Major M. W. H. Russell, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

VANSITTART—September 8, at Mussoorie, the wife of Herbert D Vansittart, of Goodrich Castle, Deara Dun, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

VALENTINE—CHISHOLM—September 8, at Quilon, Travancore, James S. Valentine, of Poonmudi, to Ellen Mary Chisholm, second daughter of the late John Chisholm of Charlston, Inverness, N. B.

DEATHS

CLAY—September 1, at Kherwara, Spencer Clay, Lieutenant, Meywar Bhil Corps, son of the late Major-General C. H. Clay, B. S. C., aged 23 years.

HODGES—September 9, at Chunar, Nathaniel Armine Hodges, late Proprietor of the Palamow Coal fields, who died at 1-15 a.m. of heat apoplexy complicated with heart disease, aged 51 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1897.

CALCUTTA received a peremptory order to proceed to the practical rebuilding of the City on better lines, in the earthquake which shook her buildings to their foundations and threatened the existence of her drains. Bombay received a similar summons, scarcely less peremptory, in the visitation of the plague which destroyed many thousands of lives and revealed the shortcomings of thousands of dwellings. Calcutta has taken the lesson to heart, apparently, and has appointed a Building Committee which seriously considered what should be done for the rectification of streets, the repair or demolition and rebuilding of houses and edifices injured by the earthquake. The Committee solicited the assistance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which body at once submitted the letter of the Building Commission to a Committee of experts chosen from members of the Chamber. These gentlemen met repeatedly to discuss the questions placed before them and evolved a well-considered and comprehensive Report which has been forwarded by the Chamber to Mr. Wigley, Secretary of the Building Commission. The question of cost and finance presented itself in formidable prominence, and though the Chamber is quite of opinion that the suggested improvements in the city are absolutely necessary if Calcutta is to be kept free from epidemic disease, it does not blink the fact that the measures proposed will entail a heavy expenditure. The suggestion that Government should be asked to appoint a Committee of Experts to solve the difficulty of financing this expenditure is coupled with the expression of a conviction that the Supreme Government, at the present moment, cannot possibly have any revenue to spare with which to help the Calcutta Building Commission to rebuild or repair the City. The Committee of the Chamber make a very doubtful suggestion, namely, that a special Court or Committee of the Corporation, assisted by experts, should be formed to administer the Municipal Act or bye-laws, or any Building Act that might be passed. There is no guarantee that members of the Municipal Corporation will be qualified for the administration of a work of such magnitude. They would be as much out of their element as if they shared the administration of a great railway. Practical men, specialists only, should be entrusted with such work. What is the use of having amongst the Municipal Laws and Regulations excellent provisions if there is no one whose duty it is to pounce on the jerry-builder who infringes them on some technical excuse. Calcutta has considered the heights of its new buildings, the width of its new streets, and the possibilities of extension or expansion of the existing streets. In the City of Palaces there are as in Bombay lanes and *culs-de-sac* from which Heaven's light and air are carefully excluded, which are simply so many nooks for the imprisonment of dirt and refuse, and reservoirs of mephitic vapours. These are the places that must be abolished, even if it cost the ratepayers more than they like to spend.

The Calcutta Committee refers to the difficulty met with in the interpretation of some sections of the Municipal Act, which the Corporation shrinks from rigorously applying. The owner of a house rendered insecure by the earthquake is served with a notice indeed, but he is considerately left the option of demolishing, repairing, or securing it, whereas the Committee considers that the wording of the Act fully empowers the Corporation to decide which course is best, and to compel the owner to adopt it. But when the Municipality is a body of such delicate feeling that they respect the susceptibilities of landlords more than the general safety of the citizens either inside or outside the house, it becomes necessary to appoint that Court or Committee of Experts asked for by the Chamber of Commerce to administer the Building Laws framed for the revived chief city of Bengal. It is recommended that this Committee should consist of the Chairman of the Corporation, of the Health Officer, of the Municipal Engineer, an officer of the Public Works Department, and two of the Municipal Commissioners, one of whom should be a man of law, with two representatives of the leading builders and contractors of Calcutta. This would be a strong Committee, though perhaps the Municipal element would prove an element of weakness unless the members be co-opted by the experts. Among these eight men, there should be men prepared to enforce the renovation of buildings according to fixed principles. The suggestion of the Chamber is a reasonable one, that in a street 80 feet wide no house should be erected more than 55 feet high, or two-thirds of the width of the street. What would American city builders say to this moderation, to a medium three-storey high house, instead of a soaring eleven-tiered building? We venture to say, however, that the space available in that 55-foot house will contain more inhabitants to the square yard than any sky scraper in New York. While taking precautions that sufficient light and air should be secured outside the buildings, it would be well if some bye-law could be framed whereby the owners or inhabitants of houses should be prevented from multiplying partitions in the interior to such an extent as to reduce some of the rooms to absolute darkness. This is done in too many cases, and it is in such dens, often existing in chawls that look to the passer-by fairly built and reasonably ventilated, that disease spreads unchecked and claims its victims by scores.

The Chamber has advised that three new streets and roads should be among the most urgent new improvements, and that fourteen others should be widened and extended. This advice is in answer to the inquiry of the Building Commission as to whether the existing streets suffice for the purposes of trade and locomotion. In our large towns, the traffic instead of being seriously considered as a continuous and, by the Grace of God, an ever-increasing stream, is supposed to be a casual circumstance which need not be provided with ways and roads. In a happy-go-lucky fashion new streets crop up in close and dangerous proximity to the old, all, old and new being entirely unsuited for the purposes of crowded locomotion. An attempt to make them convenient high ways for the commerce by which the inhabitants of the towns live is not even thought of. Here and there people awake to the knowledge that light and air can be had by the dweller in a city, but a systematic plan by which its streets are made to fulfil the double purpose of housing inhabitants and affording ample room for vehicular traffic requires a large and heavy outlay. The expenditure ultimately may become a highly remunerative investment. Many cities in Europe and in the United States have been improved and developed by a judicious outlay of large sums of money. The Second Empire led the way in the reconstruction of cities in the creation of new Paris. Baron Haussmann claimed that all the improvements effected under his control gave a considerable surplus. The construction of public monuments, such as the new Opera House, the Church of the Trinity, etc., absorbed the profits, and left a deficit, but on the whole Paris has gained immensely in revenue, health, and beauty by what was done. In the United States an ingenious application of the principle of Betterment has done wonders for many important cities without encumbering the Municipalities with a heavy load of debt. Glasgow from being one of the most unhealthy towns in the United Kingdom has become one of the most sanitary, at a cost of some millions sterling to extend over a long series of years, which now brings a return that pays nearly the whole expenses of Municipal administration. What has been done in the West can be equally achieved in the great cities of India.

WHILST a further reduction of 169,780 is this week reported in the totals of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief, Bombay figures have again increased. From 435,735 the number has risen to 473,094. In the Central Provinces also the figures are larger by upwards of eighteen thousand. Against these figures, Bengal claims a diminution of 111,479, and Madras and the North-West Provinces and Oudh over fifty thousand each. Throughout the Bombay Presidency slight rain fell during the past week, but more is wanted in no less than nine districts. Standing crops, however, are thriving, except in parts of four collectorates, and preparations for late crops have commenced in six. Fodder is sufficient, save in parts of the Deccan, Bijapur, and Belgaum. But the condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Sholapur and parts of Ahmednagar. It is improving in Khandesh, Bijapur, and parts of Poona and Ahmednagar, and is reported to be healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana. Locusts have done some little damage in Sind, but once the new crops come up there should be a better outlook in the Presidency. In Madras the rainfall has been fairly normal on the coast and extreme south. It has been somewhat deficient in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and whilst some stations have been crying out for more rain, others complain of too much. The water-supply for drinking purposes is said to be generally sufficient. For irrigation it is much improved, and is not deficient, though in parts of rain-fed areas it is still below the requirements. Agricultural operations are general, and harvests extending. The outturn generally is given as middling, though fair to average in parts. Pasture is improving, but fodder is scarce in the Deccan. Elsewhere it is generally available, but is still dear. The condition of cattle is bad in the Deccan, but the deterioration has now been generally arrested. Prices of dry grains are somewhat easier, but the improvement in prospects noted last week is fully maintained. The condition of people in Bhadrachalam still gives cause for anxiety, and but for this Madras would be fairly happy. Bengal people are busily at work, though they have still over two hundred thousand on relief. The transplanting of rice is now nearly over. The young plants are everywhere doing well, while the earlier autumn crops, early rice, as well as jute are being cut. The new early rice and other grains are making their appearance in the markets, and the consequence is that prices are being forced down. Almost as encouraging are the reports from the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Standing crops are doing well, the transplanting of rice is near completion, and early grain is being cut, while the preparation of the land for spring crops is also in progress. In the Punjab sowings for autumn and ploughings for next spring crops are in progress, and gram sowing has commenced in parts of Amritsar. The recent rain benefited the standing crops in most districts, though it damaged them in parts of Peshawar. The standing crops are generally reported to be in good condition, but "average" in parts of Ferozepore. Locusts appeared in parts of Moultan and Lahore, but luckily caused no damage. Eggs laid in the latter district have been destroyed, and they are also being destroyed in Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan. The cattle are now generally in good condition, plenty of fodder being obtainable. Although the Central Provinces report an increase, it is not likely that it will be a permanent one. Standing crops are in good condition, including sugarcane. Early millets are being harvested with good outturn, as also rice in parts of Sambalpur. Prices continue to fluctuate, but only within narrow limits, and the tendency to fall is becoming more general. Burma reports are satisfactory, and the improvement reported last week in Central India and other provinces is well sustained.

THE new number of the "Indian Fencing Review" gives a review of the progress of the Indian Fencing Association which has just completed the first year of its existence. Of the entire strengthen of the British officers in India, it appears, only twenty-seven have joined. Many more have promised to join, but until they pay their entrance fee they are, of course, not included in the roll of members. It might have been supposed that out of the sixty members of the Simla Fencing Club, which General Luck re-formed, a large proportion would have joined the Association. But alas! of the sixty, only one went over, and Captain Medley, more in sorrow than in anger, this time, soliloquises that such a result cannot be regarded as encouraging or as evincing any great interest in the noble science of arms. Captain Medley, who expresses his thoughts, as they occur to him, rushes to the conclusion that his friends and he have been premature in the formation of the Fencing Association. He thinks that instead of starting an association first and expecting local schools and clubs to result from it, they should have followed the examption of the football, polo and similar associations and let local clubs start first, after which the association would spring into existence of itself. It is a pity that Captain Medley did not arrive at that conclusion before he indulged in a terrible tirade against those who did not join a few months ago. But for that he might have been able to-day to boast of a larger number of members of the association which is his hobby. Instead, he announces that the association must wait until it has members. The work is to be commenced from the other end, and while the "central" work is deferred energetic efforts are to be made to form regimental and station clubs. Signor Moreschi, who has hitherto waited patiently in the hope of permanent employment, as an Instructor to the Association, is now, we are told, arranging to start schools at Simla and Calcutta as a private venture. He has secured very good accommodation at Simla, where he has just opened his "Salle d'Armes." We wish him every success. His instruction is declared to be the best to be had in India whether with foils or sabres, and officers are urged to go to him either at Calcutta or Simla for instruction which is not procurable in military gymnasia. Signor Moreschi, we are assured, is not prepared to teach any form of "review exercise," but he undertakes to make his pupils practically proficient in the use of their weapons, which is what is required by every officer in the service. Captain Medley fights better with the sword than with the pen. There is little skill or finish in the manner in which he wields the latter. But he begins now to attempt new tactics, as in the actual organisation of the association. Instead of "dragooning" his comrades he would entice them. He begs them to take a few lessons, feeling sure that the result would be that one charge of cavalry or infantry would leave a greater number of dead in the field and a more wholesome dread of the might of the British arms than half a dozen expeditions in which the enemy is fired at for days at long ranges, or the burning of fifty villages. Perhaps he is right.

BAL GUNGADHAR TILAK, after his conviction, on Tuesday, was removed to the Common Jail at Umarkhadi. Next morning after the visit of the medical officer he was set to work. Having regard to his recent illness and present weakness, in consequence the medical officer ordered him light labour only to begin with. During the day he addressed Government desiring that he might have his meals prepared by a Brahmin cook.

It is said that a prisoner who is confined in a cell next to the younger Natu has sent in a petition to the jail authorities to have his neighbour removed or to be allowed to occupy a cell at some distance, as B. Natu spends his days learning aloud long passages of Macaulay, and his voice is heard late into the night, reciting them when committed to memory. His neighbour is not a literary man, and being in for stealing, it is probable that his equanimity is disturbed by the high moral teaching of Macaulay, as much as by the sonorous voice of that writer's energetic admirer.

THE agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank here has received a telegram from the head office, Yokehama, stating that at the thirty-fifth ordinary shareholders' meeting, held at Yokohama, on the 10th instant, the Bank has declared 15 per cent. original dividend, beside an extra bonus of twenty yens and five yens per an old and new share, respectively.

THE inspecting medical officer at Khanpur and the one at Sher Shah have been removed, and thus the last of the restrictions against the importation of plague from the direction of Sind has been removed. The disease being still prevalent, however, in the Bombay Presidency, the precautions established at the railway stations on the Southern border of the Punjab will remain in force.

MR. C. A. HEALY, a young writer, well versed in French history and literature, resident for some years in Paris, is writing a biography of Marie Bashkirtseff, which Messr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE TILAK TRIAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The London press generally accepts the verdict in the Tilak case as justified and well considered.

The *Daily Chronicle*, however, disapproves of it, and describes the utterances of the *Kesari* as mischievous rubbish, but scarcely real sedition.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam with President Faure reviewed 60,000 French troops yesterday.

The Parisians are receiving his Majesty in the most friendly manner.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CELEBRATION NEAR RAMSGATE.

The Roman Catholics are celebrating with great pomp the thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine at Ebbs Fleet, near Ramsgate.

A grand function took place yesterday in the field on which St. Augustine and his followers are generally believed to have landed. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, several Bishops, representatives of the Cathedral Chapters, Religious Orders, including the Jatha Abbott and Monks of St. Augustine, and a large concourse of Catholics were present.

Cardinal Vaughan in a speech eulogized the efforts of the present Pope to recover England to the religion planted by St. Augustine.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

THE NASIK TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 15.

A handicap for gentlemen (medal play) was played off, this morning, in lovely weather, there being 26 entries. The first prize, half the entrance fees with twenty rupees added by the Royal Western India Golf Club, was won by Mr. Jacob, of Manmar, with a gross score of 94, less allowance of 8 strokes, 86 net. Three players tied for the second prize, viz., Mr. Marston, of Igatpuri, 104 gross, with 16 allowance, Mr. Acklom, of Nagpore, 108, less 20; the Rev. A. Manwaring 108, less 20, all equal 88 net. Four scratch players ran up very close, viz., Mr. Shewan, Judge of Nasik, 89, Mr. Pechey 90, Mr. Fry 91, Mr. Marshall Reid 92.

Yesterday's tie in the eight left in for the Royal Western India Golf Club Cup was played off at the same time, and won by Mr. Fischer, with 49 strokes, against the Rev. R. M. Gray's 50.

For the handicap foursomes, which are to be played this afternoon, six couples have entered. The scratch foursomes are deferred till to-morrow, on account of third rounds, to allow the Royal Western India Golf Club's Cup being played off.

LATER.

The semi-finals for the R. W. I. Golf Club Cup were played this afternoon. Mr. Fischer beat Mr. Fry one hole up; Mr. Shewan beat Mr. Marshal Reid 2 up and 1 to play.

The scratch foursomes were also played. Messrs. Jacob and Fergusson beat Messrs. Plunkett and R. B. Nixon by one hole up; Dr. Anderson and Mr. Marston beat Messrs. Fraser and Acklom by 2 up and 1 to play.

Second rounds.—Walker, R. I. M., and Comber, Bombay, beat Messrs. Jacob and Fergusson 5 up and 4 to play; Messrs. Marston and Anderson beat Mr. J. C. Kiddle and Rev. Manwaring by 1 up.

The ladies' putting competition also came off, Mrs. Jacob, of Manmar, winning with 19 strokes for nine holes; Miss Stuart, of Nagpore, second, with 20. Mrs. Penny, of Nagpore, and Mrs. Anderson, of Nassik, tied for third with 21; and Mrs. Manwaring and Miss L. Humphrey tied for fourth place with 23 only. One prize was given, which was presented by the Committee.

There are again 26 entries for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup, to be played to-morrow morning.

A light shower this afternoon improved the links, but did not interfere with the play.

THE "MODA VRITTA" CASE.

THE JUDGES AMEND THEIR ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPT. 15.

The Hon'ble Justices Parsons and Ranade have sent to the Sessions Court at Satara an amended judgment in the "Moda Vritta" transfer case.

The altered judgment now begins: "The only allegations urged on behalf of the applicant, namely, those that bring the case within the provisions of clause IV. of Section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, have hardly been answered by the Government Pleader."

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 15.

There were 23 new cases and 19 deaths round about Poona, of which 9 cases and 6 deaths occurred in Poona city; 9 cases and 8 deaths in Ghornadi; and 3 cases and 2 deaths in Ghorpori.

To-day's returns from Kirkee show a falling off; no case and only one death being reported.

THE EPIDEMIC IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bubonic fever is at present prevalent in the following places in the Bombay Presidency, namely:—Bombay city, Thana, Kalyan, Dhanu, Chonge, Revdanda, Agran Chaul, in Konkan, Poona city and cantonment, Kirkee, Lanowli, Tungarli, Sirur, Igatpori, Karhad, Kaledhon, Masur, Gakhunwadi, Mancrajuri, Miraj, Surat city, Jalalpur Taluka; Amreli Division, Navsari, Palanpur, Cutch Mandvie, Bada, Gadro, Koday, Meska, Mosan, and Kerur.

CRICKET: BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 14.

In the cricket match Bombay *vs.* Poona, the latter won by a hundred and eight runs on the first innings. Bombay went in first. Details of score are as follows:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Phillips, not out	0	c Sale, b Deas	14
Vines, b Browne	13	c Browne, b Lowis	10
Stephens, b Browne	10	not out	12
Longe, c Young, b Browne	0	c Bain, b Lowis	8
Hall, b Sale	25	c and b Deas	0
Mct. nusland, c and b Browne	0	b Sale	12
Cheetham, b Browne	0		
Julius, b Deas	0		
Doyle, c and b Deas	0		
Wilson, b Browne	0	to bat.	
Vining, b Browne	0		
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	53	Total	59

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R	R	M	W	R	R	M	W
Lowis	65	15	7	0	60	36	3	2
Deas	30	21	6	2	30	22	1	2
Sale	20	11	1	1	7	3	0	1
Browne	40	3	7	7	0	0	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

Browne, b Cheetham	47
Lowis, b Cheetham	28
Bradford, c Doyle, b Cheetham	30
Sale, c Doyle, b Cheetham	10
Fairfax, c Hall, b Cheetham	3
Deas, c Vines, b Cheetham	1
Bain, b Cheetham	6
Cockburn, b w Cheetham	0
Young, c Phillips, b Julius	22
Wood, c and b Cheetham	2
Dwyer, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Cheetham	145	58	8	9
Doyle	40	25	0	0
Wilson	35	12	3	0
McCausland	15	24	0	0

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE ATTACK ON FORT GULISTAN.

SUCCESSFULLY RELIEVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Gulistan was successfully relieved yesterday without any loss.

General Yeatman-Biggs after reaching Fort Lockhart at once pushed on the 2nd Punjab Infantry, two Companies of the 36th Sikhs, with a Battery, to a good position three thousand yards from the Saraghari Ridge; the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas in support, and the Royal Irish in reserve.

The enemy's position was a strong one, and held in great force by the Afridis. The Infantry formed for attack, while the Artillery shelled the ridge, their fire being so effective that the enemy streamed away into the Valley before the Infantry reached them.

The Infantry then crossed the ridge, General Yeatman-Biggs galloping on with an advance party, and found Gulistan still holding out. A very large force of Afridis was lying within 400 yards of the Fort, their intention apparently being to make a rush at nightfall.

The guns were brought up, but so severe was the lesson they had been taught in the action on the ridge that before they could open fire the large mass of the Afridis were seen flying down the ridge towards the Karappa and Khanki Valleys. Artillery volleys were fired at the fugitives until out of range.

Two guns and the 2nd Punjabis were then left to strengthen Gulistan, the remainder of the force returning to Fort Lockhart, which they reached after a most trying day.

It seems five of the field guns under Captain Strange, which went from Hangu, to create a diversion, had the happiest result in clearing the enemy from one side of Gulistan and concentrating them on the other, where General Yeatman-Biggs' force could get at them.

Further particulars of the storming of the Gogra Hi'l by the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas on Yeatman-Biggs' march up show that the smallness of the loss was due to accuracy of the Artillery fire under which the advance was made.

Colonel Houghton also contributed materially by sending out a force from Fort Lockhart which got in effectual rifle fire as the enemy retreated into the Khanki Valley.

THE MOHMAND FORCE.

PREPARED FOR THE ADVANCE.

The Maharajah of Patiala and Sir Pertab Singh have arrived at Shabkadar, where all is prepared for advance, to-day, into the Mohmand country.

In view of the position on the Samana range the force at Kohat is being further strengthened. The Northamptonshire Regiment and the 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas has been ordered there from Rawalpindi, while the 9th Mountain Battery and 21st Madras Pioneers proceed there direct instead of halting at Umballa and Jullander, respectively.

Driver Lomax, 10th Field Battery, was accidentally drowned in the Panjkora river on Monday.

PROBABLE OPPOSITION BY THE HADDA MULLAH.

General Elles with the 1st Brigade and the 28th Pioneers, 2nd Mountain Battery, and No. 5 Company of the Sappers was to move up the Gandal Nullah with mules at day-break to-day. Half of the 2nd Brigade was to act as support, the remainder column and the 13th Lancers following with a convoy to-morrow.

There seems after all some probability of opposition as the Hadda Mullah is reported to be at Gandal with a lashkar composed of the Khoerzai, Utmankhel, and Balzai.

The Sepahlezai are said to have gone towards Mitai to oppose General Blood, who advances to-day with two Battalions, half Squadron of Cavalry, and one Company of Sappers via Rumbat pass, which proves capable of being made practicable for transport.

The 3rd Brigade were to reach Nawagai yesterday.

SNIPING.

Two shots were fired into Nawagai on Sunday, and the Cavalry reconnaissance sent out into the Mohmand Valley had also been fired at, but no damage done.

THE KHYBER RIFLES.

Eighty Khyber Rifles of the Shinwari tribe came in to Jamrud, yesterday, with their rifles, under a Subadar, who was badly wounded at Lundi Kotal, but has since recovered.

GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS' MARCH FROM HANGU.

CONGRATULATION BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON THE SUCCESSFUL RESULTS.

The Commander-in-Chief has wired to General Yeatman-Biggs, congratulating him on the successful results of his march from Hangu. The message adds: The plan was well conceived, the ground well worked, and the troops showed fine endurance, keenness, and courage. The guns appear to have been admirably worked, and with such supports the defeat of the enemy by the grand Infantry of the force was assured.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD BRIGADES.

SOME SIGNS OF OPPOSITION.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 15.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Panjkora, 14th September (Shamshak).—The 3rd Brigade remained halted here to-day, but moves to Nawagai to-morrow.

The 2nd Brigade arrived at Khar (otherwise Watchai).

General Sir Bindon Blood personally reconnoitred the Lambat Pass this morning with an escort of half a Battalion of Infantry. A fine view of the Ambassar Valley was obtained. The country appears sterile, and there is great scarcity of water reported.

The camp was fired into last night by snipers. No reply was made by the troops. Two Squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers reconnoitred in the Mohmand Valley. They were fired on by small parties of tribesmen armed apparently with Martinis, and fell back slowly on the Infantry, having been instructed to avoid fighting.

No Jirgas have come in, and the natives appear hostile. It is possible that some opposition may be offered after leaving Nawagai.

PEACE IN THE JANDOUL VALLEY.

Serai, 14th September (Mandu, 10th September).—Major Deane, escorted by one Squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, visited Jandoul Valley to-day, and dealt with cases of several Khans who had assisted in the recent rising. No opposition was offered, and on arrival at Barwar Fort, where Lieutenants Edwards and Fowler were imprisoned in 1895, hospitable entertainment was offered to the men. This was accepted after due precautions had been observed.

A reconnaissance also was made as far as Jhar.

A part of the 3rd Brigade is en camped to-day at Chakrata, three miles beyond Ghosam.

THE HADDA MULLAH AND THE KHEL AND MOHMAND TRIBES.

The Utman Khels' Passes will be reconnoitred to-morrow.

News has been received from Peshawar that the Isa Khel and other Mohmand clans asked the Hadda Mullah to assist them, as without his help they must submit.

FURTHER SURRENDER OF ARMS.

Profound peace still reigns throughout the valley. No signs of opposition to the enormous force now employed have as yet been displayed. Nearly 100 rifles and many breech-loaders have now been surrendered by the Utman Khels.

REPORTED GATHERING OF 51,000 AFRIDI LASHKAR.

Hangu, 14th September (Fort Lockhart, 10th September).—The Afridi lashkar of the Adam Khels, Takha Khels, and Bambol Khels, estimated at 51,000, assembled five miles to the north, threatened an attack to-night (Friday) all along the line, and the return of the 3rd Gurkhas and transport are counter-ordered. The Mishti clan are holding back the remaining Orakzai, who are inclined to join.

THE FALL OF SARAGARI.

TWENTY MEN RESIST FOR SIX HOURS.

AN HEROIC SEPOY.

LAHORE, SEPT. 14.

Telegrams from Hangu, to-day, confirm the fall of the Saragari post held by twenty men of the 36th Sikhs, and state that the garrison held out for six and a-half hours.

THREE OVERWHELMING ASSAULTS

were made by the Afridis and Orakzais numbering over a thousand. The Afridi lashkar, estimated at 14 standards and 5,000 men, has assembled in Khanki Valley and threatens to make an attack, on Friday night, on the posts and Mushi villages, the Mishtis having declined to join them. The return of the 3rd Gurkhas has been countermanded. At the third assault

THE ENEMY FORCED THE DOOR,

and the Garrison left the walls to repel the attack, and the enemy escaladed by ladders. One Sikh defended the guard-room alone, killing twenty of the enemy and was

FINALLY BURNT ALIVE AT HIS POST.

The signallers kept up communication to the last, when the Fort fell at half-past four in the afternoon, and is reported to have been spared.

Forts Lockhart and Gulistan are still heavily attacked. Four Field Guns and five Squadrons have been sent to relieve the latter, if possible.

A telegram from Fort Lockhart says the Afridis, and Orakzais who number 47,000 were to advance on Samana and make an

ATTACK AT JAMRUD

last night. There has been sniping into Bara Fort. The Cavalry turned out this morning and captured five prisoners.

A telegram to-day from Panjkora says a

JIRGAH FROM THE SALARZAI

section have come in to-day. The Khans of Jhar and Khar have collected grain for the force and there are large quantities of bhoosa in the country, but wood is scarce.

Latest rumours from Peshawar are to the effect that the lower Mohmands, or those immediately across the border, have to all intents and purposes.

SUBMITTED

and are willing to comply with any terms we may propose, also that they have

TOLD THE HADDAH MULLAH TO LEAVE

their territory, which he has accordingly done. They now say they took no active part in the fighting and pillaging, but that the tribes in the Higher hills with the Mullah came down and threatened to burn them out of house and home unless they joined, and that only under this compulsion did they come at us, but actually did nothing.

The tribes in the higher hills of the Mohmands are still determined to fight.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 18.

The 20th Madras Infantry from Vizianagrum left here for Meerut last night. The 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent travelled the day previous, their place being taken by two Companies of the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, from Raichore.

The undermentioned Medical Officers have been attached to Nos. 25 British Field Hospital and 64 Native Field Hospital:—No. 25 British Field Hospital—Surgeon-Major R. Kirkpatrick, A.M.S., in charge. Surgeon-Major S. R. Wills, A.M.S.; Surgeon-Captains R. C. Thacker, A.M.S., and W. J. Taylor, A.M.S. No. 64 Native Field Hospital—Surgeon-Major H. B. Briggs, I.M.S., in charge. Surgeon-Major C. J. Sarkies, I.M.S.; Surgeon-Captains T. W. Irwine, I.M.S., and G. W. Jenney, I.M.S.

Surgeon-Lieutenant R. V. Kukday, I. M. S., is appointed to the Officiating Medical Charge of 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, at Baroda, vice Surgeon-Major C. J. Sarkies, I.M.S., proceeding with No. 64 Native Field Hospital.

Commenting on Saturday's fight, the "Pioneer" says:—This kind of desultory fighting is likely to continue for some days. The difficulty which General Yeatman-Biggs has to face is one not easily overcome. When his troops move on to the Samana Range the tribesmen at once draw off into the Khanki Valley, and then begin marching eastwards so as to threaten our border north-east of Hangu. But it is impossible for any large body of troops to remain on the range for more than two days at a time as the water-supply is limited and the springs only yield a certain quantity. This is ample for the normal garrison of six companies of infantry, but not for a whole brigade with followers and transport animals. Hence the marching and countermarching that has to be done. Thus the operations become a game of hide and seek with the Orakzai who can move rapidly from point to point as they are not incommoded by any transport train and each man carries his own supplies. Our forts are strong enough to resist any attack, but they cannot be left to be beleaguered for days together. If the Orakzai would only advance well beyond the Samana there might be some chance of punishing them severely. Several

PLANS FOR TAKING THE OFFENSIVE

against the Orakzi and the Afridi contingent now with them have been considered, but the time is not ripe for any general advance into the Khanki Valley. The plan likely to be adopted is to move four regiments with mountain guns down to Khorappa, below Fort Lockhart where water is plentiful, and then to take up a strong position within a mile or so of the Khanki River. This movement would cover the front of the Samana, and would at the same time permit of the Sappers and working parties improving the two routes from Shenowri, which our troops must follow later on. The Orakzai would then hesitate to move down the Khanki Valley as their rear might be threatened. In order, however, to guard against possible raids east of the Samana more troops are being sent to Kohat, which will permit of a flying column operating about Ibrahimzai and Hangu. The Northamptonshire Regiment and the 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas have been railed from Rawalpindi to Khushalgarh, whence they will march to Kohat. This really only anticipates their movement a fortnight hence as they will form a part of the Tirah Field Force. Their arrival on the scene will be opportune, as 6,000 Daulatzais are reported as being still near the Ublan Pass, though they have not yet ventured to cross into British territory. From other sections of the frontier

NO FURTHER FIGHTING IS REPORTED.

The Khyber, the Kurram and Swat are undisturbed. General Elles concentrated his division at Shabkadr, on Monday, and to-day he begins his march into the Mohmand country. As regards General Sir Bindon Blood's division, which is co-operating with the Mohmand Field Force, it has had a peaceful progress from the Panjkora. General Wodehouse's brigade reached Nawagai on Monday, and it is spending two days in surveying the Mitta Valley, our troops moving right up to the Durand boundary and thoroughly examining that part of the country. This brigade will swing round to-morrow and march due south via Lokarai and Songeh upon Yakhdand, where it will join hands again with General Jeffreys' brigade. The latter brigade has entered the Mohmand country by the route east of Nawagai which leads it direct upon Yakhdand. General Elles after getting his division clear of the Gandao Pass will probably detach one brigade to the north-west to penetrate to the head of the Bohai Valley and visit Jarobi, where the Hadda Mullah has his headquarters. Some opposition may be offered both in the Gandao defile and in the Bohai Valley itself, though the presence of General Blood's division at Yokhdand, which will be only one march from General Elles's leading brigade on Thursday evening, will have a demoralising effect on the Mohmands. The two divisions can unite after the Bohai Valley has been quartered by our troops, and then the Mohmands will learn the terms imposed upon them. With 10,000 troops in the heart of their country they can offer no resistance which can be effective.

BICYCLE GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

The bicycle race, the first of its kind ever originated in Poona, came off this afternoon on the Gymkhana ground. The attendance was grand, including Lord Sandhurst, Sir Charles and Lady Nairne, and the elite of Poona and Kirkee societies. There were seven events on the card, and all filled well.

1ST EVENT.—Gentlemen's "Tent pegging and Tilting at Ring Competition."—Riders to take one peg and tilt at four rings.

Mr. Deas	Major Paget
Mr. Sinclair	Comdr. Heming
Mr. Caldecott	Capt. Crawford
Mr. Fairfax	Dr. Lloyd Jones
Mr. Robb	Mr Duncan
Mr. Melville	Mr. Gibsone
Mr. Shuttleworth	Mr. Hickman
Mr. Mills	

The first event was won by Mr. Deas, who took four rings and one peg in 40 seconds, his style of taking the rings being very good.

2ND EVENT.—"Wand Race" Affinity—Affinities to ride in line, and between certain marks, drop a ball in bucket at far end, and ride back.

1ST HEAT.

Miss Churchill and Dr. Kiddle.
Miss Shuttleworth and Mr. Fairfax.
Miss Williams and Mr. Sinclair.

2ND HEAT.

Mrs. Donnett and Major Paget.
Miss Salaman and Mr. Melville.
Miss Greenstreet and Capt. Crawford.
Miss S. Greenstreet and Capt. Jackson

The second event was run in three heats. The first heat was won by Miss Shuttleworth; second heat by Miss Greenstreet; the third by Miss Black and Mr. Deas; and the final by Miss Shuttleworth and Mr. Shuttleworth.

3RD EVENT.—"Egg and Spoon Race" Ladies—Ladies to start with Dessert Spoon, ride to far end, dismount, pick up egg and return with egg in spoon.

Mrs. Donnet	Miss Shewan
Miss Black	Miss Williams
Miss Greenstreet	Miss Shuttleworth
Miss Churchill	

The third event was won by Mrs. Donnet; Miss Greenstreet being second, and Miss Shuttleworth third. Mrs. Donnet won in grand style.

4TH EVENT.—"Tent Pegging Affinity Race—"Ladies to ride abreast of affinity, lady to tilt at three rings suspended, and gentleman to take one peg.

Miss Black and Mr Deas.
Miss Greenstreet and Mr. Gibsone.
Miss Shuttleworth and Capt Crawford.
Miss Munn and Mr Melville.
A Lady and Mr Robb.
Mrs Donnet and Mr Hickman.
Miss Williams and Mr Sinclair
Miss Churchill and Mr Mills
Miss S Greenstreet and Capt Jackson.

The fourth event was won by Miss Shuttleworth and Captain Crawford, the former taking 3 rings and the latter one pez, finishing in 47 seconds. Miss Greenstreet and Mr. Gibson came second.

5TH EVENT.—"Thread and Needle Affinity Race."—Ladies to ride with Needle and Thread to far end, and give needle to affinity to thread, when threaded, affinity to hand needle to lady, but hold the cotton end himself, both remount, and ride back, the cotton must neither be broken nor unthreaded.

1ST HEAT.

Mrs Donnet and Major Paget
Miss Salaman and Mr Hickman
Miss Shuttleworth and Mr Ashburner

2ND HEAT.

Miss Black and Mr Melville.
Miss Greenstreet and Mr Mills,
Miss Churchill and Dr Kiddle

3RD HEAT.

Miss M. Black and Mr. Deas—Bye.
Miss S. Greenstreet and Captain Crawford—Bye.

The fifth event was run in three heats. The first heat was won by Mrs. Donnet; the second by Miss Greenstreet; the third by S. Greenstreet; and the final by Mrs. Donnet.

6TH EVENT.—"Polly Eccles Race."—Gentlemen to ride to far end, with bundle, (containing ladies skirt and hat) dismount, open bundle then dress in clothes, remount and ride back. (Competitors must each bring one bundle containing hat and skirt.)

Mr. Duncan	Mr. Fairfax
Mr. Deas	Mr. Shearme
Mr. Hickman	Mr. Mills
Mr. Sinclair	Dr. Kiddle
Mr. Gibsone	

The sixth event was won by Mr. Gibson; Mr. Mills coming second; and Mr. Deas third.

7TH EVENT.—"Slow Race"—Ladies or Gentlemen, —Distance forty yards, last rider in wins, a turn round or fall disqualifies.

Open to all members of the Poona Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee Gentlemen Re. 1 for each event entered for. Entrance fee Ladies As. 8 for each event entered for.

Mrs. Donnet	Dr. Lloyd Jones
Miss Greenstreet	Comdr. Heming
Miss Shuttleworth	Mr. Robb
Miss Churchill	" Shuttleworth
Capt Jackson	" Melville
Mr. Gibsone	" Duncan
Mr. Fairfax	" Caldecott

The seventh event was won by Mr. Gibson.

THE GOLDEN GANG AT HYDERABAD.

ARREST OF A BATCH OF THREE.

SEVERAL OTHERS IMPLICATED.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT 15.

Considerable excitement has been caused here by the arrest of a batch of swindlers for whom the police had long been on the look-out.

A young Hindu assuming the role of a Rajah, and acting up to it with characteristic oriental splendour, was introduced to several persons by his Dewan and Kharbari as being fabulously wealthy, and anxious to bribe the Nizam's officials to effect a settlement of certain claims to his property.

The second story, related by the dewan and other emissaries, was that the rajah was willing to give loans to Nawabs on a very moderate interest.

Yet another story was told to the European assistant of Messrs. Weber and Schenck, jewellers, that the rajah was squandering his wealth recklessly and they were anxious to deposit three lakhs to be taken care of till the rajah returned to his senses. Mr. Laver, the assistant in question, was asked to accept a deposit, for doing which he would be allowed commission of ten or even fifteen per cent. Furthermore, he could treat the money as his own in any speculation he desired.

Mr. Laver, however, suspected foulplay, and a once entered into the spirit of the suggestions with the object of acquainting the police. He was allured into a practically empty house, where the dewan and kharbari suggested he should play cards with the rajah, whom they had drugged, and explained a way in which the rajah could be completely robbed. Mr. Laver attended the place, meeting for three days, and on the fourth was asked by the rajah to bring Rs. 50,000 to gamble in Government currency and gold mohurs. Mr. Laver consented, and the appointment was made for the next day.

Meanwhile the police were informed and they arranged to lay in wait.

The rajah, with the dewan and others, duly turned up, but before getting into the house they were pounced upon by the police, and captured.

Fortunately Mr. Laver was alive to the plot from the beginning, and thus was saved from being cheated by the ingenious ways of the scoundrels.

The Jang has been swindling a number of people on a large scale. The dewan, who is a Mahomedan, is a well-known sharper, and had served the term of seven years' imprisonment previously.

Only the other day they offered to give a loan to one Nawab of fifty thousand. The Nawab met the rajah at a garden, where he was to receive the loan. He was told to pay commission to the dewan beforehand, and while counting out over three thousand notes for the purpose, one of the rajah's retinue snatched the money and cleared away, the rajah and staff following complacently in a splendid carriage.

A report to this effect was made to the police also by another man at Bolarum, who complained of being swindled of Rupees six thousand in the same way. The rajah when arrested made a clean breast of the methods employed in swindling people. His statement to the police implicates two or three other gangs, who each have a rajah and the necessary staff of police to keep a look-out for these men.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The great match of the season is over—a match which has been followed by cricket readers with almost as keen an interest as by the crowds who witnessed it at the Oval. Surrey have wrested the premier position from Lancashire, and by a narrow margin of point they head the champtonship list. According to the new system of counting Surrey have 68·42 as their precentage of points, while Lancashire stand at 66·66. There seems little doubt that Surrey will be acclaimed, at the end of the season, as the champion county. They have still three battles to fight, two in the West and one in the South. Gloucestershire is, or seems to be, the only danger in front of them. Somersetshire and Sussex should be easy prey. If Dr. Grace wishes to do a really good turn for Lancashire, he will contrive to repeat at Clifton the remarkable victory won at the Oval, which dashed the high hopes of Surrey for the time being, Jessop on that occasion rather staggered London by running out to the fast balls of Richardson—as if he might have been a lob bowler, —and driving them hard and fast to the boundary. If Jessop could be coaxed into doing that sort of thing again, Lancashire, by winning her two remaining matches, might regain the first place. But the chances are against it, and frankly, taking the teams as they stood man by man, Surrey seem to us to deserve their present eminence. Since Jubilee week they have gone from field to field and never lost a match. Their eleven has, with great advantage, been somewhat reorganised. Two or three long-familiar names are now missing, and in their place we have those of young players of the highest promise.

Surrey are in happy position of having a reserve from which eleven men might be chosen who would beat most of the first-class counties. Surrey Second have, as a matter of fact, remained unbeaten since the year 1892. If at any time they have been at all hard pushed they have managed, generally by a big second innings, to stave off defeat. It is from this reserve team of young players that Surrey have got the new blood which has given them such fresh strength and vigour. Hayward is, comparatively speaking, a recent translation from the Second Eleven, and we find him to-day perhaps the best all-round professional in the country. Now, Holland and Braund have been called upon to serve, and both men have shown themselves worthy of the honour paid them. While we accord every praise to Surrey, and recognise to the full what a great side they are, we may yet point out that Lancashire suffered from distinct misfortune. To begin with there was the loss of Mold. That bowler, at his best, is not much inferior to Richardson, and he might have played such havoc with the Surrey men as Richardson did with ours. Richardson was able to take every advantage of the bad and, with him, rather dangerous pitch, and but few of the Lancashire men could stand up against him. One of the few was Sugg, who played the fast bowler with the courage and confidence we all admire in him. Unfortunately he was struck on the finger by a ball from Richardson, and the finger was smashed. He had to retire from the game just when he and Ward, in the second innings, had rubbed off the arrears and given things an appearance which was not unfavourable to Lancashire. That was our second misfortune. Sugg, it is stated, will not be able to play any more this season, and his loss is serious indeed so far as the remaining two matches on the Lancashire list are concerned.

Then, also, Lancashire were short of Smith. So far as the wicket-keeping went, that, as it turned out, was no loss. But Smith is a plodding batsman. He comes in to stay, and, may be, to hit. He has done capital work with the bat for Lancashire this season, and his absence—also through a broken finger—was one to be regretted. But, these losses to our county granted, we have nothing but praise for the skill and determination of our opponents. It may be mentioned that it was seven years before Saturday that Surrey last beat Lancashire at the Oval. We have a nice habit of trouncing that county on their own ground, and, from our point of view of course, it is a pity that custom has been broken. A word of praise is due to Lees Radcliffe, who kept wicket in place of C. Smith. As in the Sussex match, he did his work capitally all through. He is not only neat and dexterous, but he is in his work modest and quite without show. In this he resembles that prince of wicket-keepers, Richard Pilling. In these days it is something to find a stumper who is not continually appealing to the umpire for a verdict which is withheld. Radcliffe will find himself none the less popular for refraining from display. Another fact to be mentioned in connection with the match is that it enabled Tyldesley to make his thousand runs (of which he has been just short for some time) in first-class cricket this season. Tyldesley, since he sprained his wrist some short time ago, has not done much scoring, but he is pretty sure to pull up again.

Hayward, who did so much to win the match for Surrey, has this week joined that very small band of cricketers who have made a thousand runs in a season and taken a hundred wickets. There are only eight men who have done this before him. Grace, of course, is one of them. There is no wonderful thing that he has not done at cricket. Seven times between 1874 and 1886 did he accomplish this feat. George Giffen has three times done it, C. T. Studd did it twice, and it has been done once by Flowers (1853), George Palmer (1886), Davidson (1895), and Peel and Hirst) (1896. Not only has Hayward to be congratulated on his performance, but one has also to compliment young Jessop, of Gloucestershire, on doing the same thing. He has made 1,164 runs and taken 101 wickets, while Hayward's record is 1,330 runs and 104 wickets. A glance at the batting and bowling lists given below show that, so far this season, no less than 25 batsmen have scored 1,000 runs. Abel should easily reach the 2,000, for his present total is 1,915. Luck has somewhat deserted Ranjitsinghji of late, but no less than 1,818 runs figure to his name. If he will travel a bit faster, as we all wish him to do, he also may reach the 2,000. Brown and Grace have the third and fourth highest aggregates with 1,523 and 1,417 respectively. In bowling, Richardson is easily in front of everybody with no less than 225 wickets to his credit, and an average of 15·15. J. T. Hearne has taken 152 wickets for an average of 18·96, and Briggs 145 for an average of 16.84.

There was a curious incident in the Sussex match, which Lancashire won so handsomely in the early part of last week. Bland, the new Sussex fast bowler, was attacked with colic a few minutes after the game had started. There was no possible chance of his taking to the field again during the three days. The disadvantage to the southern county was serious, and Mr. McLaren, the Lancashire captain, recognised the fact. With his permission, Killick (who was playing in a local match some distance away) was telegraphed for, and he arrived later in the day, and played, not as a substitute for Bland, but as a member of the eleven. Some cricket writers have been a good deal exercised about the matter. They say that it is against all the laws of cricket; that, in effect, Sussex were playing twelve men; and that it upsets affairs insomuch as a man appears in the analysis for bowling who does not appear in the batting list. All this is very well, but we hold that Mr. McLaren did exactly the right and sportsmanlike thing. Killick, it is said, might have won the game for his side, where Bland would not have done. The answer to that would be, "Perfectly right; let him do so if he can."

If at the very beginning of the Surrey match one of the players on the Southern side had been taken ill, we hope that Mr. MacLaren would have behaved in exactly the same way again. There is no contravention of the spirit of the law, though there may be of the letter. The M. C. C. Committee, in drawing up its rules, had not such a case as this in mind at all. Good sense and a spirit of fairness, one even of chivalry, should govern these matters. It may be remembered that in the Philadelphians and Kent match Mr. Patterson suggested that, as Mr. F. M. Atkins was hurt just at the beginning of the Kent innings, a new man should take his place, and the offer was accepted. Mr. Marchant, for Kent, adopted the wish of Mr. Patterson that the game should be played on level terms, fairly and squarely. In the Sussex match George Baker made his highest score (186), while Tindall, by clean and vigorous hitting, ran up 86. Ranjitsinhji was the only man to do himself justice on the side of Sussex, being run out for 58 in the second innings. The other men went in melancholy procession to and from the wicket, and the victory of Lancashire was easy.

The dark-grained shaft, with miraculous driving properties, continues to engage the attention of golfers. Mr. Everard is always heard with interest upon any matter connected with the game. It appears that he has tried the clubs, and, though he "could not detect any particular improvement" from the tee, he gained "a very considerable distance" through the green with a brassey. This is unconvincing, and we may, perhaps, be permitted to remain for the present in an attitude of respectful scepticism. I have no doubt that many golfers will drive further with these shafts than with their regular clubs, but I suggest that this is an interesting variety of the faith cure. Is it possible that Mr. Everard has failed to recollect that while it is very easy to cheek your lengths from the tee, it is not quite so easy through the green? We shall soon hear of thightly sensitive golfers with qualms of conscience about theuse of these shafts. They may gain an advantage, such as a longer sword in a duel. The wood, by-the-by, is said to be merely an American variety of ash.

"Golfing and Cycling Illustrated" has this week a good many suggestions as to county and international matches. I think that we are better without them, except, perhaps, occasionally and irregularly. It would be a pity to make golf a hard and fast business. However, these matters are interesting on paper sometimes, and there are two teams of eight a side put down which might provoke quite a pretty controversy. Neither Mr. Allen, Mr. Robb, Mr. Greig, nor Mr. Maxwell appears on the Scottish side and Mr. Welsh (or is it Walsh?) is not thought worthy for either, which must be absurd. Perhaps the selection is a little academic. I don't know much about it, but is Mr. F. A. Fairlie really good enough to play fifth on a Scottish team, and before the golfers I have named.

It seems to be generally assumed that golf balls are better the longer they are kept, but authorities are not agreed on this subject. It does seem like a superstition to believe that a ball will not consolidate in a few months, but most golfers take it for granted that to find a store of the most ancient balls is an invaluable discovery. These matters are difficult to settle. Opinions may be had in any quantity, and even dignified and authoritative opinions, but the science of the question is obscure and doubtful. Most of us have not the same confidence in a new sixpenny made up as in a two-year-old Silvertown, but the importance of the difference might easily be exaggerated.

The finals in the Yorkshire lawn tennis tournament, which has been in progress during the week on the North of England Ground at Scarborough, were played the other day in showery weather. Mr. E. D. Black, of Sheffield, secured the Yorkshire championship, beating Mr. C. W. Wade (Saltaire), last year's champion, at 6 4, 4 6, 9 7, 9 7; and Miss K. M. Grey (Scarborough) secured the Yorkshire Ladies' Championship, defeating Miss P. N. Morton (Hull) at 6 2, 6 1. In the open championships Mr. D. G. Chaytor (Dublin) beat Mr. A. M. Riseley (Clifton, Gloucestershire) at 6 4, 6 2, 6 2, and, as Mr. H. A. Nisbet, the holder, was not present to defend his Championship, this goes to Mr.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We regret to hear that a serious outbreak of epidemic cholera has occurred among the wing of the Shropshire Light Infantry at Sitapur; twenty-nine deaths are reported to have taken place in two days.

Orders regarding the Tirah expedition will be issued this week. The Divisional Staff will be a large one, as over 20,000 troops will be employed under Sir William Lockhart. Six mountain batteries will be employed with the two main divisions, which will be concentrated on the Kohat border.

Sir William Lockhart on arrival at Bombay by this week's mail steamer, will proceed direct to Simla, where he will be made acquainted with the plan of the Tirah expedition. The announcement of his appointment to succeed Sir George White as Commander-in-Chief in December may now be made at any moment.

Colonel Sir William Bisset left Simla for Bombay, on Monday, Colonel Gracey taking up the officiating appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Captains McMahon and Manners Smith of the Political Department are now at Astor, from whence the latter will shortly return to Srinagar. He leaves Kashmir in October as his appointment as Military Secretary to the Kashmir Government is about to be abolished. Captain G Chenevix-Trench will shortly arrive from Home and it is understood will resume his duties as British Joint Commissioner for Ladakh.

The net preponderance imports of gold over exports for July was nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees while that of silver was almost sixty lakhs. During the month named coins and bullion to the value of sixty lakhs were received at the Calcutta and Bombay mints, the bulk going to the last-named city for the coinage of British dollars.

The Bengal Government have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,10,000 for the excavation of certain tanks in the Madhubani Famine Relief Division, in addition to Public Works Grants of Rs. 2,90,000 and Rs. 61,600 for other works in the Mahdubani and Durbhanga divisions respectively.

There has been a run on Prince Ranjitsinji's book. The *edition de luxe*, issued at £5., has been practically disposed of. The bulk of the 25s. edition, of which 3,000 were printed, has also been sold, and nearly the whole of the remainder of the issue (6,500 copies). A second edition is in preparation.

Another of the Moplah fugitives was captured on Sunday night at Malapuram, with a rifle and 200 rounds of ammunition. He is a notorious dacoit.

Work is at present being carried on night and day in the Cosmpore Shell Factory, and the number of hands employed during each night exceeds by four times that employed only three weeks ago.

The Bengal Government have made the following further allotment for expenditure on famine relief during September:—Mozufferpore Rs. 57,000; Champaran, Rs. 59,000; Shahbad Rs. 14,000.

The highest Hughli tide of the year is expected at the perigee of the moon on the 29th instant, when a record tide of 22 feet 6 inches is looked for. No bad results on the Hughli are anticipated beyond the flooding of the banks in some places.

News which has reached India goes to show that the Amir has issued orders that no bodies of armed tribesmen fleeing before our troops in any of the operations now about to be undertaken are to be allowed to enter Afghanistan. The Afghan border posts are held in strength, and the Mohmands at any rate know what they have to expect. It is to be hoped the Amir will effectually block the roads leading from Tirah and the Bazar Valley into the Shinwari country.

The compulsory retirement from the India Office under the limit of age rules of Sir George Birdwood is, by order of the Secretary of State, to be deferred for twelve months. Sir G. Birdwood will therefore continue to discharge the duties of special assistant in the Department of Revenue and Statistics and Visitor to the India Museum until December 1st, 1898. He joined the India Office staff in 1878, previous to which he performed distinguished services in the Bombay Presidency.

Over 1,000 ponies have started from Bandipur, Kashmir, for Kohat, to form part of the transport for the Orakzai Expedion. This is the first time that Kashmiris have come forward, of their own accord, for employment in the field and shows how much more manly they are becoming. The Kashmir ponies are small, most of them being only about 12 hands, but are very thick set and ordinary carry 2½ maunds each on the Gilgit Road, when doing commissariat-transport work. More of them will leave Bandipur for the field later an, as soon as they can be organised and equipped. About 7,000 might be obtained in Kashmir.

A case in which rather a novel action was taken by five members of a tennis club with regard to one member, has just been disposed of by the Simla District Judge. A member, who was expelled, filed a suit for reinstatement and damages Rs. 1,500. The Judge after a long hearing, ordered the plaintiff to be reinstated at once, as no evidence whatever had been shown prejudicial to his character as a gentleman. His Honour also assessed damages at Rs. 200 with proportionate costs to be borne equally by four of the defendants, and dismissed the case against the fifth defendant with costs.

Some incorrect statements have been made regarding the Jubilee medal sent to the Viceroy, and it may, therefore, be well to state how His Excellency has come to be specially honoured by the Queen-Empress. The Jubilee medal was bestowed upon Lord Elgin in 1887, and in ordinary course he would now have received a clasp for the Jubilee of 1897. But by special direction of Her Majesty, and in recognition of the Viceroy's position as Her representative in India, the gold medal reserved for Crowned Heads has been forwarded to His Excellency, and he has been authorised to wear it in the place of the silver medal which he already possessed.

The Resident in Kashmir, accompanied by Miss Talbot and Captain and Mrs. Godfrey, have reached Srinagar, after a short stay in the Gurais Valley. An unfortunate accident occurred a few days before they reached Gurais, as a new suspension bridge, just under completion by the Kashmir P.W.D., fell into the Kishengunga River at the Gurais Fort and two men were drowned, while a third had a narrow escape. The anchorages were too weakly constructed, and when the flooring was placed on the bridge, the whole thing went with a run. Srinagar we hear is very empty, almost all officers on leave having been recalled. Captain H.P. Deasy, late 16th Lancers, and Mr. Cobbold were arranging for a start to Yarkand for exploration and shooting. They travel *via* Gilgit to the Pamirs and Hunza. Mr. Stothered, 4th Hyderabad Lancers, was to accompany them.

As telegraphed, a mining accident occurred at half-past one o'clock on Saturday afternoon at a trial shaft in the Champion Reefs, Kolar gold-fields. The men were supposed to come up for pay at two o'clock but they crowded up before the time. As a result of the crush one man while ascending became suffocated, lost his hold and fell, carrying all on the ladders below him to the bottom of the shaft—about 180 feet—and falling on a crowd of men at the bottom. The result was terrible; forty-seven dead bodies were recovered, and thirty others were injured. Drs. O'Donnell and James rendered valuable service in attending to the injured, and miners Regni and Pissetti were conspicuous in carrying the killed and injured. The relief party did not cease their labours till two o'clock on Sunday morning. Captain Rowe supplied them liberally with refreshments.

An unfortunate accident has resulted in the death by drowning of Pipe-Major Cochrane, 14th Highland Light Infantry, who are at present stationed at Mardan *en route* for the Frontier. So far as can be ascertained, it appears that the deceased had gone alone in the afternoon to bathe in a river in the vicinity of camp which has been used by the Regiment for that purpose since arriving there. Some men having a walk in the evening discovered Cochrane's clothes lying on the bank and not seeing anything of him, immediately returned to camp and gave the alarm. A search party was at once instituted under Lieutenant Prentice and some of the best swimmers began to dive for the body. After some unsuccessful attempts it was at last discovered in about seventeen feet of water by Private Forbes, "F" Company and brought by him to the bank. The funeral took place next morning. The Commanding Officer, Colonel Rutherford, all the officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, and nearly the whole of the regiment turning out to pay a last tribute of respect to their departed comrade. Pipe-Major Cochrane was only twenty-seven years of ago, and was exceedingly popular and much respected.

The "Revue des Revues" publishes an interesting and somewhat curious biographical article on Mr. Rudyard Kipling. According to the writer, Mr. Kipling, when in India, had to set up the type of his "Departmental Ditties" with his own hands, his circumstances at that time preventing him from approaching a publisher. His position in a newspaper office enabled him to learn composing and at length the work was badly printed on wretched, dirty paper, stitched with iron wire, and bound in a coarse brown cover bearing the title. Mr. Kipling's mode of publishing was to send reply post cards, one portion bearing an offer in writing of the book, and the other an order for it—to "all the notabilities in India." The plan was successful and led to ultimate fame and fortune. Only once, we learn, has Mr. Kipling been interviewed. On visiting America it was rumoured in some unaccountable fashion that his name was really the pseudonym of a well-known journalist. The latter determined to see the person who lent him the unmerited honour, and requested an audience. Mr. Kipling declined, but the American practically forced the novelist's door. The interview, however, was a most cordial one. The visitor carried away with him his host's complete works with a friendly dedication, and hastened to make known to the public "the real author of 'plains tabs from the Hills,'" as a leading French contemporary describes Mr. Kipling.

The King of the Belgians has offered a prize of 25,000 francs for the best military history of Belgium from the Roman invasion to the present day. The official regulations require that the competitor shall give a brief sketch of the wars of which Belgium has been the theatre, and indicate their influence on the history and development of the country. He must also relate the deeds of arms of Belgian troops in the service of foreign countries, detail the duties and the cost of local militias and show the condition of the national fortifications and armaments at various times. The work must finish with an account of the development of the Belgian army and of the system of defence followed since 1830. It may be written in French, German, English, Spanish, Flemish, or Italian. Foreign competitors must send their MS. to the Minister of the Interior and of Public Instruction, in Brussels, before January 7, 1901.

Mr. W. G. Aston, who lately acted as Secretary to the British Legation at Tokio, is to write the volume on Japanese Literature for Mr. Heinemann's new series on the Literatures of the World. German Literature (too much neglected even by educated English readers), will be dealt with by Dr. Herford, of the University of Wales. Dr. Brandes, the distinguished Danish scholar and critic, is to write the volume on Scandinavian literature. The one on Hungarian literature has been assigned to Dr. Beothy, of the University of Budapest.

The popularity of the "Fur and Feather" books has encouraged the publishers to start a "Fin" series, to be included in the same collection as the former. The added name explains itself. The first volume is on the enticing topic of the Trout. The Marquis of Granby, well-known master of the gentle art of angling, is writing it. The volume will be illustrated. For the Fur section of the series, Mr. J. E. Harting is preparing a book on the Rabbit.

If the naval shipwright were of the same importance now as he was in the days of wooden hulls the official admission that the Navy is short of 220 shipwrights and carpenters would be a serious matter, but in point of fact the carpenter has greatly declined in value. His chief functions in a modern ship of war are almost domestic, and, at a pinch, ships could be fought very well without the shipwright of to-day. The carpenters still ring the pumps and repair the boats, but with the decline of wood-work and the gradual elimination of "fancy" gratings, &c., both carpenter and shipwright alike will have to march with the times and discover new duties to justify their retention upon the watch bill of the future. This department of the Navy now numbers 1,500 men, and the Admiralty are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining additional ratings for the expanding fleet. The fact is, these men are inadequately paid and that shipwrights earn better wages in the shipyards than they are likely to be offered afloat.

The old Epicurean maxim, "Let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die," being never obsolete, the world at frequent intervals witnesses a spirited revival of materialistic tendencies. The mania for pleasure is at this moment undoubtedly springing up in our cities. Probably a Hebraistic reaction of seriousness will follow in due time, writes the "Christian Contemporary"; but we seem to be drifting into a voluptuous Hellenism. One of the signs of the wave of materialism which is sweeping over society is the interest taken by all classes in such an incident as the Duchess of Devonshire's fancy ball. Even the half-penny papers devoted column after column to descriptions and illustrations of that extravaganza. The aristocracy, including Royalty itself, entertained the whole nation in that carnival; and yet those who listen attentively seem to hear how such incidents in Vanity Fair provoke the muttering of a coming storm. In London alone, as it has been repeatedly stated, at least half a million people rise every morning without even a crust to put in their famishing mouths. Another evil omen is the persistent determination to abrogate what the enemies of a Sunday of repose are pleased to sneer at as the "Puritan Sabbath. The uppermost idea in the minds of people who do not really think at all is that pleasure, ease, frolic, and enjoyment are the chief good. Real reformers would agitate for one day of rest in seven for all, not for recreation for a certain number at the expenes of officials already fearfully overworked.

The forthcoming volume (the seventh) of the Cecil Papers, to be issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, will deal largely with foreign affairs, and illustrate the part played by England on the stage af European diplomacy; while the principal domestic topic treated is the transfer in 1597 from the justices to the church-wardens of the power to levy and assess a general rate in each parish for the relief of the poor. Other volumes, which may shortly be expected, are the third of the Grenville manuscripts, belonging to Mr. Fortescue, of Dropmore, and those relating to MSS. belonging to the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the late Rev. Sir T. Puleston, Mr. Savila Foliambe, Mr. Hope Johnstone, and the Duke of Buccleuch.

More Bronte literature. Mr. W W. Yates, who has been making long and minute inquiries into the family history, has recorded the results in "The Father of the Brontes," a book in one volume, which will shortly be published. The work contains a chapter on "Currer Bell," and a facsimile of a letter hitherto unpublished. There is also a portrait of Mr. Bronte, as he was in 1809, the year of his arrival at Dewsbury. Particular attention is given to the printing and binding.

INDIAN COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The production of yarn and woven goods in the cotton mills of British India is thus officially reported upon:—

The Cotton Duties Act, XVII. of 1894, provided (Section 7) that each owner or agent of a cotton mill should make a monthly return of the production of yarn in his mill. This provision was continued by the Cotton Duties Act II. of 1896, when the former Act was repealed, and provision was also then made for a return of woven goods (Sections 8 and 31). The returns made in accordance with the requirements of the law begin in respect of yarns from December 1894, and in respect of woven goods from February 1896, and they have been tabulated in the Statistical Bureau as follows:—

Fea yarns.—(1) December 1894 to March 1895; (2) April 1895 to March 1896; (3) April 1896 to March 1897, in quarters. For woven goods.—(1) February and March 1896; (2) April 1896 to March 1897, in quarters. An examination of the tables brings out the facts and features mentioned in the subjoined paragraphs:—

PRODUCTION OF YARN.

The statistics for the first of the three periods mentioned may be selected for the purpose of this note.

The production of yarn in the mills in each province for the last two years was:

		No. 20 and lower counts. lbs.	Counts above No. 20. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Madras	1895-96	27,641,085	1,223,040	28,864,125
	1896-97	26,181,993	3,138,333	29,319,326
Bombay	1895-96	233,030,275	40,170,181	323,190,456
	1896-97	252,751,538	45,402,451	298,153,989
Bengal	1895-96	37,710,056	682,500	38,392,556
	1896-97	40,752,782	1,354,211	42,106,993
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1895-96	18,824,922	280,942	18,975,864
	1896-97	20,377,683	315,310	21,193,023
Punjab	1895-96	4,168,751	215,078	4,353,829
	1896-97	5,083,191	231,643	5,314,834
Central Provinces	1895-96	16,442,084	1,553,217	17,995,301
	1896-97	14,809,956	2,808,855	17,611,811
Ajmere-Merwara	1895-96	1,235,516	172,899	1,408,415
	1896-97	1,183,389	172,071	1,355,460
Berar	1895-96	1,627,819	307,189	1,934,999
	1896-97	1,905,067	434,432	2,343,499
TOTAL	1895-96	390,491,499	44,625,046	435,116,545
	1896-97	363,037,599	54,361,336	417,398,935

In Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Ajmere, there was a decrease in production last year; in other provinces there was an increase. The general result for all India (excluding the mills in the Native States and in the French-Indian Possessions, for which there are no returns) is a reduction in the outturn of about 4 per cent.

The figures indicate the extent to which the spinning of yarn is confined to Bombay, the mills of that province producing about 71 per cent. of the quantity produced in all India. Bengal produced a little over 10 per cent, Madras about 7 per cent, the North-Western Provinces 5 per cent, and the Central Provinces about 4 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited.

The production of yarn in the Bombay mills has been as follows:—

1893-94		323·2 million lbs.
1896-97—		
1st quarter	88·3 million lbs.	
2nd "	87·8 "	
3rd "	81·1 "	
4th "	40·4 "	
	298·1 "	"

These figures show the effect on the industry of the plague which was epidemic in Bombay and in its vicinity from September 1896. Production declined appreciably in the third quarter, and in the fourth quarter the yarn spun was less than half the production in any of the previous three quarters. But, notwithstanding the interruption to work caused by the epidemic, the result at the end of the year was that the total outturn was not quite 8 per cent. short of that of 1895-96. The first half of the year, in fact, was good for the mills, as it was for trade generally. In the second half, or rather the last quarter, many of the mills in the city of Bombay had to close their doors while others had to work short time in consequence of the flight from the city of the mill operatives. The prevalence of famine too interfered with the sale of yarn in India.

Another noticeable fact brought out by the returns is that the production of yarn of counts higher than number 20 is as much as 54,361,336 lbs., being about 13 per cent. of the whole production, and that the quantity spun is much larger than in the preceding year. In Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab the mills spin hardly any yarn above number 20, yarn of that count and lower numbers representing from 96 to 97 per cent. of the whole production. In Bombay, however, the spinning of the higher counts (above 20) is 15 per cent. of the whole, in the central Provinces it is 16 per cent. and in Berar nearly 19 per cent.

PRODUCTION OF WOVEN GOODS.

The subjoined table presents the facts regarding the production of woven goods during 1896-97. As stated in the beginning of this note no return in respect of these goods were received until the last two months of 1895-96, and therefore the figures for 1896-97 must stand by themselves:

	Grey Goods. lbs.	Other Goods. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Madras	4,897,098	388,070	5,285,168
Bombay	61,647,781	6,375,980	68,023,761
Bengal	277,305	4,966	282,271
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,466,166	...	2,466,166
Panjab	873,146	...	873,146
Central Provinces	3,960,849	1,071,029	5,031,878
Ajmere-Merwara	422,654	... 6	422,654
Berar	936,461		936,467
Total	75,481,460	7,840,051	83,321,511

Weaving is concentrated in the Bombay mills to an even greater degree than spinning, the mills of that province producing over 81 per cent. of the whole quantity woven in the Indians mills. Madras and the Central Provinces produce each about 6 per cent. of the whole. In the Bengal mills there is practically no weaving done yet.

The effects of plague and famine on the weaving done in the Bombay mills are as conspicuous as they are in the case of spinning, though the decline in the production was not so large:—

1st quarter of 1896-97	19·2 million lbs.
2nd " " "	17·8 "
3rd " " "	18·2 "
4th " " "	12·6 "

The decline in the last quarter was about 31 per cent.

The goods woven are mainly grey (unbleached) goods. These represent over 90 per cent. of the whole production in Bombay and also in India generally. In the Central Provinces only does any material proportion of the weaving consist of the finer goods—that is, goods other than grey goods: there it is about 21 per cent. of the whole production.

SATURDAY MAIL DEPARTURE.

With effect from Saturday next and every subsequent Saturday until further notice, the mail steamer for Europe will leave Bombay at 2 p.m.

LATEST POSTING.

Class of articles.	At the G. P. O.	At the Town Sub Offices.	At Jacob's Circle and Parel.
Ordinary letters and papers	0 30 p.m.	12 noon.	11 40 a.m.
Ordinary books and patterns	12 noon.	12 noon.	11 40 a.m.
Registered articles	11 0 a.m.	11 0 a.m.	11 0 a.m.

Late fee correspondence (fee 2 annas).

Late ordinary correspondence (fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect of postage and late fee (annas), will be received as follows:—

At the Apollo Bunder Post Office——From 12 0 noon to 1 25 p.m.
At the General Post Office——From 0 30 p.m. to 1 15 p.m.
On board the mail steamer——From 1 15 p.m. to time of starting 2 p.m.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some Educational Conferences were held in October and November last, and at these conferences many ponderous speeches were made by the present Director, but though nine months have passed away since these conferences were held, the results of these conferences have not yet been made known to then public, either by the local Government, or by the head of the Educational Department. It is to be hoped that Lord Sandhurst, who is known to take a great interest in educational matters, will direct some of the gentlemen in the Secretariat to let the public know what the views of Government are as to the results of the educational conferences which were held nine months ago. It is scarcely courteous to treat the most recent educational conferences with the contemptuous indifference with which they have so long been treated.—Yours, etc.,

Sept. 14. OBSERVVER.

[A Government resolution dealing with the subject was issued a week ago.—Ed., *B.G.*]

UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON ANCIENT INDIAN RESEARCH.

The Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji (Gold Medal Endowment) Honorarium Lectures (on ancient Indian Research, Epigraphical and Archæological) were continued, last week, by the University Lecturer, Mr. Ratiram D. Dave, B.A.,—three more lectures, in addition to the two already reported, having been delivered as follows:—Wednesday 8th, "Ancient and Medieval India—an *Epigraphical Picture*;" Friday 10th, "Primeval and Prehistoric India;" Saturday 11th, "Indian Eras; Vedic and Epic Periods; Rationalistic Epoch (a), Buddhist, (b) Pauranica, and (c) Renaissance Period; Manners and Civilization; Science and Philosophy; Religion and Caste; Buddhism and Jainism; Literature and Arts (including Architecture); the Position of Women, &c., &c. These lectures shared public attention, in the course of the past week, along with the proceedings in the High Court Sessions; and owing to the consequent pressure of space on our columns, we could not report them earlier. They are being delivered for the first time in the history of the Bombay University; and have, therefore, an interest of their own for all classes of readers, as affording a *patabum* of thought, purely intellectual and literary, of great value to the student of ancient Indian history and literature. In these days of progress and reform all along the line—political, religious, social, moral and educational—these lectures have an importance of their own, as indicating the conservative character of the Indian peoples, as also of their manners and civilization; religion and caste; position of women—in ancient times how dignified yet conservative; also ancient laws and literature, science, philosophy and the fine arts—all as compared with the India of the present day, preserving its pristine institutions (socially and politically, as also in religion, caste and morality) with a veneer of engrafted modern culture and reform; and of late, and outside polish of the Western institutions, which are (except in the ancient village communities) foreign to the soil, as also to the conservative, nature and habits of the people. Part II. of the second lecture dealt with an epigraphical picture of ancient India—as appearing from all varieties of written records, including inscriptions, coins, and ancient Mss. Mr. Ratiram exhibited to the audience cloth and paper facsimiles of Asokas' edicts and cave inscriptions and a number of copper-plates, kindly lent by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A., I.C.S., and the Bombay Asiatic Society; and indicated in detail their nature and contents. The object of giving copper-plates was to record permanent grants of villages or of land, by kings and charitably disposed personages for religious purposes—especially future bliss. These charters were generally granted on solemn religious occasions, such as eclipses; the sun's passage into cancer and capricorn; full-moons and no-moons, and other Hindu holidays. Originally small, these copper-plates gradually expanded, both in size and matter, and were joined by rings or seals (seven of which were exhibited) which bore upon them marks of the holy saivite bull or nandi; the winged Garuda or eagle, &c., indicating the religious creed of the king or donor, making the grant. Above these marks, on either side, were given figures of the sun and moon, to mean that the donor intended these grants to continue as long as the sun and moon survived—terms which are still used in respect of tenures of land, especially. *Chand Surej* Fazandari, so well known to estate-brokers, capitalists, and solicitors in Bombay. A copper plate generally began with an invocation to God (Shiva, Vishnu, Ganpati, &c.); then proceeded to give the genealogy of the granting king or feudatory—at least his three immediate ancestors as enjoined by ancient law and custom, and appearing in the Dana-khanda of Hewadri; then followed a description of the ancestors and the donor with incidents of wars, conquests, and alliances, giving names of mountains, countries, towns, villages, and places and boundaries—something like what modern conveyancers call "Parcels" in law. These ancient Sanads also gave full "Recitals"; the usual "Habendum"; and covenants for "quiet enjoyment" and "further assurance"—the merit of renewing old charters, like that of rebuilding and repairing ancient temples and shrines being held to be greater than an original grant. The "indemnity," which accompanies modern conveyances with doubtful or "not good" titles in the shape of regular stamped bonds, was contained in imprecatory verses generally from the "Mahabharat," threatening the grant-revoker with the terrors of the hell, with a future birth (in Indian metempsychosis), in trackless, and dry, unwatered Vindhyan wild, as black serpents residing in dreary wastes and caverns. With these and similar imprecatory verses (on the high authority of Vyasa, the author of the Mahabharat), both the donor and the grantee considered the grant as guaranteed, and indemnified, against all future revocations or violations; breaches, and flaws in title due to those causes. The province, district, sub-division, and even "petta or Mahal" (in which the village or land granted was situate) were given with great topographical preciseness; and enabled the student of research to fix, definitely, doubtful points in reference to the administrative divisions of different parts of India in this copper-plate period. The importance of the edicts of Asoka (B. C. 250), palæographically and historically was explained, with special reference to edict 13 and its five Greek Kings; also of the cave and rock inscriptions of the Buddhist period, both in Eastern and Western India, and their contents summarised from the standpoint of how far they, and other stone inscriptions, helped to give an epigraphic picture of ancient India. Mr. Dave also gave a detailed account of Hindu cosmogony, as given in the Mahabharat, and the older Hindu purans (chiefly Vayu, Matsya, Vishnu and Bhagavata); and the legend of Manu and the Deluge from the Satapatha Brahmana. Excepting the black races of Africa and Polynesia, this legend is common to all the races of the earth, and the disappearance of the last continent (assumed to be Atlantis (assumed to have been situated between Australasia and Africa), is ascribed by some authorities to this deluge. The lecturer then explained in detail the physical configuration of the country, as understood by different Indian authorities; as also by Ptolemy, A. D. 150, the anonymous author of the Periplus, the astronomer Varaha-mihira of the Brihat Sambita, and the famous Buddhist pilgrim, Hiwen Thsang, both of the 7th century A. C. The edicts of Asoka and their localities helped to understand the "Minor India" of those times; Arrian, Megasthenes and Ktesias gave valuable topographical bits in their works and fragments; while copper-plates, and coins, and ancient MSS., illustrated, as in a mirror, the topography, geography and history of the country, so as to give a complete picture of ancient India, during this period of "written records." Lecture III., Part I., dealt with "Primeval and Prehistoric India," and was prefaced with remarks on prehistoric archæology in general, by way of introduction to an understanding of India in prehistoric times.

Mr. Ratiram explained it as a new, and comparatively modern, science lighting up the earliest history of mankind. It is the lastest of a series of luminaries that have dispelled the mist of ages, and replaced time-honored traditions by scientific truths. The silent past has been made to speak, and the sea of unrecorded ages to render up its dead. Long-buried things have become witnesses of the deed and modes of life in remotest times. Prehistoric archæology has opened up a long vista through distant historic periods to the furtherest and darkest ages. It has been defined as the history of men and things that have no history. All over the world are scattered vestiges and relics of unknown races and times, of races which existed in times before history commenced. As observed by Dr. Wilson, "the investigation of the underlying chronicles of Europe's most ancient human history has placed beyond question that it historic period was preceded by an unhistoric one of long duration, marked by a slow progression from arts of the rudest kind to others which involved the germs of all later developement." Such is also found to be the case in India. The first appearance of man on the globe, hitherto supposed to be of late date, has been thrown back to a remote period. *Until* the last few years, the earliest records of man lay hidden under the earth; and the earliest witnesses of his labours (the works of his own hands) were passed over unheeded. We have, now, the undisputable evidence that man has outlived vast changes of climate; and has seen race after race of animals disappear around him. Mammals and sewalik fossils, three times the size of elephants, the mammoth, the elk, the reindeer, and the gigantic bear. These recent discoveries in prehistoric archæology confirm in the most unequivocal manner the high antiquity of the human race. In the remotest ages, which historic traditions mention we find that man had already reached a certain stage of intellectual and moral development; but before attaining that point, he passed, during many ages, through a series of intermediate stages, between a mere animal existence on the one hand, and the first phase of civilization on the other. History being silent on this period (of which even approximately it is difficult to calculate the immense duration), it is, to primeval and prehistoric archæology, that we are indebted for revealing its secrets. Everything relative to the earliest dawnings of human life demands the attention of every student who devotes his mind to the great problem of our origin, and of the laws which govern the evolution of our race on the surface of the globe. To sum up, primeval and prehistoric archæology tell us, that, in India as in Europe, there has been a steady progress in the usages and appliances of social life. Man first appeared on the scene as a savage living by the chase. Then a race of shepherds and tillers of the earth came before us—the introducers of domestic animals into India; the knowledge of bronze then gradually crept; and a commerce by barter sprang up—which still obtains in Jennar and outlying country parts; and lastly a knowledge of iron, and a commerce carried on by means of coinage. Thus we are conducted gradually from the remote geological past to the borders of history.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR RAYMOND WEST ON JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The "Indian Spectator" refers to a paper read by Sir Raymond West in England on the unsettled question of the separation of the judicial and executive functions in the Indian Government service, and remarks:—"Sir Raymond favours the change not so much because of distrust in the capacity of executive officers to call a sufficiently unbiassed and cool mind to their service when acting as magistrates, as because of the over-burdened District Magistrates urgently requiring some relief, as the best way to make them more efficient administrators. This also was the main argument of Mr. Goodridge, the new ex-Indian official recruit to the Congress party, who averred from personal experience that the District Magistrate would be able to do his duties as the chief executive officer much better and much more to his own satisfaction, if he himself were not required to sit as a judge and decide cases in his own court."

THE PARSEE SANITARIUM AT LANOWLI.

Commenting on the alleged seizure of the Parsee Sanitarium at Lanowli for plague purposes the "Kaiser-i-Hind" has it:—"There has been a good deal of sullen murmur at the forcible way in which the chief district authority connected with the suppression of the plague seems to have taken possession of the Parsee Sanitarium at Lonauli. It is sought to be justified on the ground of the authority vested in him in one of the rules published by the Government for the guidance of the Plague Committee. Rule nine authorises the detention and "segregation" of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague. It also empowers the magistrate to take possession of any vacant premises for the purpose of "segregating" people. Looking at the phraseology used in the rule, it seems to us that its meaning has been stretched too far with a view to a justification of the manner in which the asylum was seized. The owner was not even asked to give his consent to the occupation of the building. Surely, it cannot be the intention of Government, when it framed this special rule, that the authority vested with the power to occupy any building should not even inform the owner of what he was doing."

DESIGNS AND PATENTS OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

Regarding the discussion at the Corporation meeting on the article s and designs jointly registered (not patented) by Dr. Weir and Mr. James, the "Rast Gottar" observes: "It is a mistaken notion to say that a Municipal officer ought not to be allowed to derive any advantage from any invention that he may have made, simply because he happens to be in the Municipal service. In order, however, to find out a safe course it is necessary to have full information as to the practice followed in similar cases by Government, Railway Companies, and other corporate bodies. Unfortunately, a suggestion to this effect was not heeded. So far as the officers who have invented the designs under question are concerned, we feel constrained to say that they ought to have brought to the notice of the Corporation the fact of their having invented these designs before, or at least soon after registration, instead of waiting for the Corporation to ask for a report. In that case, nobody would have had any cause for complaint. As it is, an impression has been created in the minds of the public that something wrong was done by these officers." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states. "None would deny that from a public point of view it was undesirable to permit the officers to do so (i.e. to have the same privileges as ordinary persons.) It tends to have a demoralising influence on themselves and the users which ought certainly to be checked. If a patent is good and useful, and if the chief executive authority declares it to be so, after approval of course by the Corporation, then the best way is to buy it up at a reasonable price. In this way no material injury could arise to the patentee who is rewarded for the labours of his brain. Nothing could be urged against such a procedure. But the method actually pursued is open to grave objection for the reasons already stated and needs to be condemned. Moreover, the question has cropped up for the first time and, we think, the Corporation exercised a wise discretion in resolving upon taking counsel's opinion on the point raised."

TRANSFER OF THE "MODA-VRITT" CASE.

Referring to the transfer of the "Moda-vritt" case to Bombay, the "Indian Spectator" says: "It will most effectively silence those who, with or without reason, consider that Mr. Aston, the Satara Sessions Judge, did not show the stern impartarbability and freedom from bias, which it is necessary judges should shew, at least in such grave test cases of sedition as Government have taken up in hand just now. No one would more willingly give every legal advantage to the accused in such cases than Government itself. Important issues—supremely important, we should say—are to be settled, and the advantage of having them sifted in the highest court in the land should be obvious to all. On rather different grounds than the convenience of the witnesses, upon which the decision of transfer was mainly based, do we, therefore, congratulate both the parties concerned, on it."

THE GANPATI MELLAS.

Says the "Indian Spectator:" We have hardly ever expressed much sympathy with the Ganpati-mellas. There are either lapses into demonstrative superstition or into insincere attempts at exaggerating extraneously the importance of beliefs which are inherently not over-strong. Their origin was not quite in considerations of the world to come alone. But they are to practical men now become existing facts, and people have taken to them for their own sake. Thus, they have become formal things belonging to the year's routine, and we believe, they are fast losing any extraneous meaning they may, in the begining, have been intended to possess. The best way to make them innocuous is to leave them alone and not to allow them to assume fictitious importance either by attacks from the reformers or by special attention from our gurdians of the paeca. We are therefore sorry to have to notica the honour and recognition that the "mellas" met this year in Bombay at the hands of the police.

MR. GARTH'S EXCLUSION.

The "Indian Spectator" says it would have been glad had the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court seen their way to allow Mr. Garth of Calcutta to appear on behalf of Mr. Tilak or Mr. Bal, and adds:—"We are not versed in the intricate code of the nice etiquette and privileges of the junior and senior bar. But, we cannot think very highly of either, if their effect is to prevent an accused from getting the help of such counsel as he chooses to put trust in. To restrict his choice to the members of a particular place, from which the Crown has already made its selection, may often be tantamount to condemning him to be satisfied with second-rate counsels. What is the interest of the junior bar is, thus, the accused's loss; and we suppose, the bar exists for the benefit of parties and not of its members. The principles on which Mr. Garth's application was rejected would sanction monopolies, which in other spheres of life at least have, in the British Empire, ceased to exist. We should think that the High Court gave greater consideration to the feelings of the local bar than to the special conditions under which the accused in the "Kesari" case had to face the fact of the services of the two best counsels of Bombay being pre-engaged by the opposite side. We do not see what answer can be given to the question, as to why, if the prosecution required two barristers, the defence should not be allowed to have on their side two such counsels as they could place confidence in. We understand that Mr. Garth is not going to let the question remain where the rejection of his application to be registered as a temporary advocate of the local High Court has left it." The *Gujarati* states: "We are sorry the Bombay High Court has not granted permission to Mr. Garth to appear for Bal, the printer and the publisher of the *Kesari*. We are aware of the rule which leaves it to the discretion of the Judges to grant or withhold permission to counsel, who practice in the other High Courts. It is said that most of the European members of the local bar were not quite pleased with the idea of importing outsiders to defend the editor and printer of the *Kesari*. We do not know if they had intimated their views formally or otherwise to their Lordships. But the learned judges must have doubtless considered Mr. Garth's application on its merits apart from the sentiments of the European bar. The present times are exceptions in every sense. The cases before the Sessions Court are also of an exceptional character. Two eminent counsel had already been retained by government. The junior bar here is not known to be particularly strong, and naturally the accused were anxious to secure the best assistance they could. If Mr. Ioverarity had been in Bombay and government had not pounced upon him also, it would not have been necessary to go far afield in search of really capable lawyers."

THE LATE HON'BLE MR. A. M. DHARAMSI.

The vernacular Press with one voice speaks highly of the career of the Hon: Mr. Dharamsi. The "Rast Goftar" states: He was an able, clear-headed man, with an unusual degree of common sense which saved him from committing himself to absurdities and from unreasoning prejudice and bias. His judgment was calm and dispassionate, and while his opponents disagreed with him, he would always command a respectful hearing from them. The loss is all the more deplorable as we have very few men in India of Mr. Dharamsi's character and sobriety, who can hold the balance even between the extremes of intoleration and bigoted partisanship, who are ready to promote the reasonable aspirations of the people, while never losing sight of, or depreciating the value of, the peace and happiness conferred by the British power with all its failings upon the country. With self-respecting pride he was ever courteous, and the more one came to know him, the more he learnt to esteem and respect him." The "Indian Spectator" writes: "The sad news of the death of Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi came like a sudden shock to the city. We hardly knew he was so very seriously ill. The loss is such as will be felt not only by the Khoja community of which he was so distinguished an ornament, nor only by the Mahomedans who could point out to him as one of the few of their persuation who combined high intellectual attainments with a thousand civic virtues, but by the entire city of Bombay and, perhaps, the Presidency too. His rise was rapid, and at an early age he had earned almost all the prizes, at the hands of the people and the Goverment, with which useful and distinguished public career in Bombay never fails to be rewarded. Yet he seemed to be one of those who rose, not to fall, but to rise still higher." The "Kaiser-i-H

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Pennell's paper "Around London by Bicycle," which occupies the foremost place in the September number of "Harper," will be a delight to those who, whether on wheels or afoot, have made the acquaintance of the environs of London, both by reason of its pleasant descriptions and the charming way and riverside bits, and town and village sights, which we owe to the writer's industrious camara and pencil. More conspicuous, however, among the contents of the number is Mr. Henry James's article on the late George Du Maurier. It is not a mere paper of personal recollections and anecdotes, though these are not wholly lacking. It is, rather, a critical study of Du Maurier, both as an artist and a novelist, written in the graceful style and with the fulness of sympathy which Mr. James rarely fails to bring to bear upon a congenial subject. Obviously a paper of this kind cannot be judged by detached fragments; but a specimen taken here and there may convey a notion of its quality. The following relates to what Mr. James calls his friend's "pictorial habit":

He was endlessly amusing as to how this habit, in all the "Punch" time, had to be fed, and how the Bayswater-road, for instance, and all the immediate public things of London could feed it. It was fed from the windows of his house, from the top of his omnibuses (which he adored), from the stories of his friends, from his strolls in the Park, of which he never tired, and from the parties he sometimes went to, and of which he tired directly. Touching to me always was the obligation that lay upon him, as a constant memento, to keep supplied, and supplied with an idea, with a gayety, with a composition—or rather with two ideas, with two gayeties, with two compositions—the insatiable little mouth that gaped every Wednesday. It was in connection with this, when, between six and eight, before the lamp-lit meal, we took a turn together and the afternoons, at the winter's end, grew longer, but still with dusk enough for the lighted shop-fronts to lend a romantic charm to Westbourne grove and for houses in devious by-streets to show dimly as haunts remembered and extinct, that I perceived, almost with gratulations, how few secrets against him, after all, the accident of his youth had built up. His sight was beyond any other I had known, and, whatever it had lost, what it had kept was surprising.

In the remarks on Peter Ibbetson, Trilby, and the Martian, it is interesting to have Mr. James's testimony to the fact that in these three volumes we have a portrait of the writer. In reading over the novels I am none the less struck with the degree in which the author is personally all there. Everything in him, everything one remembers him by and knew him by and most liked him for, is literally, is intensely there; every sign of his taste and his temper, every note of his experience and his talk. His talk is so much the whole of the matter that the books come as near as possible to reading, as if a report of it had been taken down at various times by an emissary behind the door, some herald of that interviewing race at whose hands he was finally to suffer the extremity of woe. I had in each of them the sense of knowing them more or less already, a sense which operated not in the least as an injury to either work, but, on the contrary, with a short of retroactive enhancement of old desultory converse. His early childhood is specifically in the first of the trio, his later boyhood in the third, and in the second his Wanderjahre, his free apprenticeship, the initiations of the prime with a good deal, indeed, in each, of his trick of running over the scale of association as if it were the keyboard of a piano.

"The Revolution, as far as it can be said to bear the character of any single mind, assuredly bears the character of the large yet cautious mind of Halifax." So wrote Macaulay of George Savile, first Marquis of Halifax, whom the second Charles, in 1668, rather reluctantly made a baron. Of this liberal statesman, accomplished writer, sayer of good things, and shrewd, fascinating courtier, and man of the world, Messrs. Longmans have in the press a biography by Miss H. C. Foxcroft. The attempt to revive interest in a seventeenth century worthy who, like George Savile, was the resolute enemy of Stuart priestcraft, the defender of free speech and thought in England, and of colonial liberty in America, and who played so distinguished a part in the diplomacy of the time, is well worth making.

The modern public, who is so deeply interested in the question of the sea, may remember that George Savile saw its importance more clearly than any man of his day. Thus he wrote in his quaint, pithy manner: "It may be said to England, Martha, Martha, thou art busy about many things, but one thing is necessary. To the question what shall we do to be saved in this world? there is no answer but this, Look to your Moat." The patriotic George's Scriptures got rather mixed up. Never mind. The sense was all right. The passage will be found in one of those pamphlets with the composition of which, like a more illustrious statesman and pamphleteer of a later age, he was wont to occupy his intervals of more freedom and less responsibility. Kicking upstairs is a figurative expression often used by writers unacquainted with its origin. It was Halifax who said that my Lord Rochester was "kicked upstairs" when the latter, as a punishment for corrupt practice at the Treasury, was promoted to the Lord Presidentship. "Evidence upon which not even a dog would be hung," was Savile's description of the evidence upon which Argyll was executed. His notions on Royal inheritance were summed up in his remark that nobody would choose a driver merely because the driver's father was a coachman. The Marquis was (illegitimately) the great-great grandfather of Edmund Kean.

At the end of this month Messrs. Sonnenschein will publish Mr. Walter Walsh's "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement," in one volume. As the title of his book implies, the author is in possession of information hitherto unknown to the public. Mr. Walsh has for twenty years been engaged in inquiring into the inner working of Ritualist Societies.

A critical description of Scottish art during the nineteenth century would greatly interest people south, as well as north, of the Tweed. Mr. J. L. Caw, Curator of one of the National Galleries in Edinburgh, is engaged upon a work of this kind. It is worth remarking, in this connection, that for some time past the young Scot studying in Paris have a higher reputation among their Professors and other French critics than their brethren of other nationalities. This flattering opinion of them is not supposed to have any kinship to the ancient entente cordiale (now renewed in a Scoto-French Society) between the Gaul and the Scot—as against John Bull. The Scot, otherwise pretty well endowed, has usually been declared (by the critics) to be deficient in artistic sense. The Glasgow "bodies" are not the only ones who challenge the critics to reconsider their verdict.

The sixth of October, the fifth anniversary of the poet's death, has been fixed upon by Messrs. Macmillan for the issue of the Life of Tennyson.—Messrs. Macmillan will also publish very shortly the new edition of Mr. Holmes's History of the Indian Mutiny, which is one of the books in which condidates for the Indian Service are examined.

Next October Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son will publish their long-expected "Life" of Sir Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of the now long "lost possession of England," and virtual founder of Singapore, now and for a long time past the most important commercial centre between Calcutta and Hong Kong.

Messrs. George Bell and Sons are about to bring out Mr. Reginald Blomfield's History of Renaissance Architecture in England. The work embraces a period of about two and a half centuries, ending at the beginning of the present. The critical exposition is helped by drawings, plans, and photographs from typical buildings. A large number of the illustrations are by the author himself. There are also specimens of Wren's draughtsmanship, and Inigo Jones's.

Messrs. Gardner, Darton, and Co. are nearly ready with their volume of selections from the late Mr. R. L. Stevenson's poems. The poems are set to music by Miss K. M. Ramsay. Mr. Gordon Browne has executed the designs; and Mr. S. R. Crockett has written an introduction.

"Sire Degravaunt," the preparation of which was in progress before Mr. Morris's death, will very shortly be published at the Kelmscott Press. The story is an English metrical romance, reprinted from the Thornton MS. in the library of Lincoln Cathedral. It will contain a woodcut, designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. The same artist has designed one for the edition of Sire Isumbras, which is also to appear at an early date, as also two drawings for the forthcoming Kelmscott edition of Mr. Morris's "Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs." The borders for this work are by Mrs. Morris. "Sigurd" is printed on a page twice the size of the Kelmscott "Earthly Paradise." Its illustrations are placed at the beginning and end of the volume, as in "The Life and Death of Jason."

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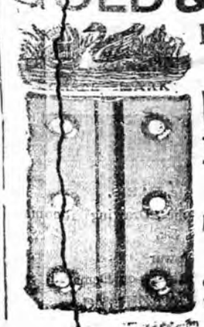

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sole Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent.
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

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Per Box of 50, Re. 1-8.

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One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a coo fragrant Cigarette.

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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Standard.

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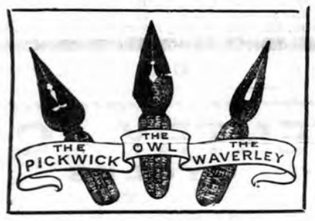

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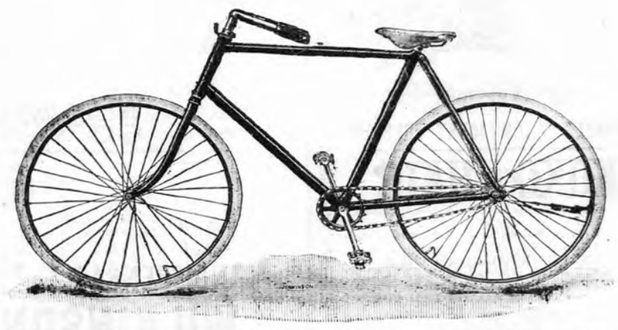

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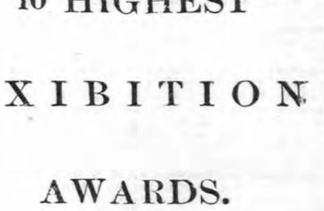

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